

*There are lately Published two Diverſing Books, Both Printed for Nath. Crouch at the Bell in the Poultry. viz.*

**F**emale Excellency, or the Ladies Glory, Illustrated in the Worthy Lives and Memorable Actions of Nine Famous Women, who have been renowned either for Vertue or Valour, in ſeveral Ages of the World: As 1. Deborah the Prophetess. 2. The valiant Judith. 3. Queen Eſther. 4. The virtuous Suſannah. 5. The Chast Lucretia. 6. Boadicia Q. of Britain, in the Reign of Nero Emperor of Rome, containing an account of the Original Inhabitants of Brittain. The History of Danaus and of his fifty Daughters, who murdered their Husbands in one Night: Of the valour of Boadicia, under whose conduct the Britains slew thousand Romans, with many other remarkable particulars. 7. Mariamne Wife of K. Herod, 8. Clotilda Queen of France 9. Andegena Princess of Spain. The whole adorned with Poems and Pictures to each History. By R. B. Price One Shilling.

**T**HE Unfortunate Court Favourites of England; Exemplified in ſome Remarks upon the Lives, Actions and Fatal Fall of divers Great Men, who have been Favourites to ſeveral English Kings and Queens. Namely, I. Pierce Gaveſton Favourite to K. Ed. 2. II, III. Hugh Spencer the Father and Son, both Favourites to K. Ed. 2. IV. Rog. Mortimer Favourite to Q. Iſabel, Mother to K. Ed. 3. with an account of their private Amours, &c. V. H. Stafford Favourite to Crook-back Richard, with that King's ſecret Intrigues and Policies for uſurping the Crown, and murdering his two innocent Nephews. Likewise the Character of Jane Shore by Sir Tho. More who ſaw her. VI. Cardinal Woolſey, VII. Tho. L. Cromwell both Favourites to K. Henry 8. VIII. E. of Eſſex, Favourite to Q. Elizabeth. IX. D. of Bucks Favourite to K. Charles I. and K. James I. X. E. of Strafford, Favourite to K. Charles I. with all their Pictures. Price one Shilling.



## Upon the Nine Worthies of the World.

**B**Y Arms and Virrue these to Honour rose  
 By both they Vanquish'd and subdu'd the  
 Whereby of Worthies they obtain'd the name (For  
 Whose Acts are registred in the Book of Fame,  
 Though they are Dead, their Deeds will nee  
 But still be Famous to Posterity. (D)

The History of the  
Nine Worthies  
OF THE  
WORLD;

*Three whereof were Gentiles.*

- I. Hector Son of Priamus King of Troy.
- II. Alexander the Great King of Macedonia.
- III. Julius Cæsar, First Emperor of Rome.

*Three Jews.*

- IV. Joshua Captain General of Israel.
- V. David King of Israel.
- VI. Judas Maccabeus a Valiant Commander.

*Three Christians.*

- VII. Arthur King of Britain.
- VIII. Charles the Great, Emp. of Germany.
- IX. Godfrey of Bullioign King of Jerusalem.

Being an Account of their Glorious Lives,  
Worthy Actions, Renowned Victories and  
Deaths.

*Illustrated with Poems, and the Picture of each Worthy.*

---

By R. B.

---

*Licensed, and Entered according to Order.*

---

L O N D O N: Printed for Nath. Crouch at the  
Bell in the Poultrey near Cheapside. 1695.



---

---

TO THE  
READER;

**H**AVING often heard and read of the Nine Worthies, and not meeting with any particular Relation of them, I thought it might be worth my while to search out who they were, and found that the Ancients celebrated the memory of nine Renowned Persons, for the most Worthy Hero's in the Ages wherein they lived. Three whereof were Gentiles, Hector Son of Priamus King of Troy, Alexander the Great King of Macedon and Conqueror of the World, and Julius Cæsar the first Emperor of Rome. Three were Jews, Joshua Captain General and Leader of the Hebrews into the Land of Canaan, David King of Israel, and Judas Maccabeus a Valiant Jewish Champion against the Tyranny of Antiochus. And to be last three were Christians, Arthur the famous King of Britain

A 3

who

*To the Reader.*

who valiantly defended his Countrey against the Saxons, Charlemaign or Charles the Great King of France and Emperor of Germany, and Godfrey of Bulloign, called King of Jerusalem, so memorable for his Gallant Atchievements in recovering the Holy Land from Sarazens and Infidels.

Having discovered their names, I next endeavoured to collect from the Most credible and Authentick Authors, what I could meet with of the Worthy Actions, and exploits whereby they obtained the Great Title of Worthies, which I have done in as brief a method as such notable Deeds could be contained in, which I now present to my Countrey-men, both for their Information and Delight, not doubting but it will be acceptable, especially since a Courageous Prince of our own Nation has been dignified with this mighty Honour; if it please as I hope it may, I shall be very well satisfied with the pains I have taken in gathering these Remarks out of their Voluminous Histories.

R. B

Hed

# Hector of Troy.



**R** Enowned Hector, Priams Valiant Son  
 Deservedly the Name of Worthy won,  
 His Countries miseries he did foresee  
 And therefore first engag'd unwillingly,  
 But when his Fathers Glory call'd him forth;  
 He then displaid his Gallantry and worth,  
 His Thundring Arm no Græcian could withstand,  
 All fled and trembled where he did command.  
 At length, at unawares he lost his Life,  
 Achilles thus bewext them ends the Strife:  
 Troy and his Fathers House soon after fell,  
 As Hellen and Cassandra did foretell.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
Hector of Troy.  
THE

First Worthy of the World

**T**Hough the Poets have mingled and corrupted the History of the Destruction of *Troy*, with their Fictions and Fables, as they have most other true Stories of former Ages, yet it is most certainly related by Ancient Historians of undoubted veracity, that the Ruin of this famous City was occasioned by means of a Wooden Horse, as is commonly believed; And that *Hector* the Son of King *Priamus* of whom we now write the Life, was a renowned and Valiant Captain, and lost his Life in defence of his Father and his Country; but for the better understanding the Story, we will look farther back, and consider the original of this once Magnificent City.

*Troy* was heretofore one of the most Noble Cities of *Asia Minor*, as well for its Largeness and Riches, as for that renowned War, which it managed against the Armies of *Greece*; it was situate in *Phrygia*, a Province stretching it self upon the Coast of the *Ægean Sea*, near the *Hellespont*, called now the River of *Constantinople*, over against the *Chersonesus* of *Thracia*, and the Island *Tenedos*, which was not far distant from it; the River *Scamander*, which proceeded from Mount *Ida*, ran by the Walls thereof, and joining with the River *Simois*, they both together empty themselves into the Sea, near the Promontory called *Sigeum*.

The first who built this City, and commanded there in Chief, was *Dardanus* the Son of the King of *Corinth*; when his Elder Brother was dead, a dispute arose between him and his other Brother about the Succession, part of the People favouring one, and the rest the other, but *Dardanus* having at length defeated and killed his Brother *Jasius*, He with his Favourites were forced for their security, to take Shipping and fly into *Phrygia*, where he married the Daughter of King *Teucer*, with whom he jointly reigned in that Countrey, which was then named *Teucra*, and afterward *Dardania*, by which name also the City of *Troy* was then called; this happened about the time that *Moses* left the leading of the People of *Israel* to *Joshua*, about seven hundred years before the building of the City of *Rome*, and six hundred and fifty years after the first foundation of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

*Dardanus* left his Kingdom to his Son *Erichthonius* who begat *Tros*; when he was posselt of the Kingdom he called the City after his own name *Troia*; and the Countrey round about *Tros*; this *Tros* had

several Sons, the eldest was named *Ganimeses*, and having War with *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*, he took his Son *Ganimeses* Prisoner, and sent him as a present to *Jupiter* King of *Crete* (now called *Candia*) and this gave occasion to the Fable that *Ganimeses* was ravished by *Jupiter*; his second Son was *Asiracw*, who was Father of *Capys*, of whom came *Anchises* the Favourite of *Venus*, who had by him *Æneas*, born upon the banks of the River *Simois*. But the Heir of his Crown was *Ilus*, who altered the name of *Troy* to *Ilium*, which he mightily enriched.

*Laomedon* succeeded his Father *Ilus*, he fortified *Troy* with Walls, by the assistance of *Apollo* and *Nephtune*, who being both fallen into displeasure with their Prince, and seeing themselves reduced to extreme poverty in a strange Countrey, far from their possessions which were in *Crete*, they resolved to enter themselves into the service of King *Laomedon* to help to build the Walls of his City. They wrought long for this ungrateful King, but when they saw no hopes of the reward promised them with an Oath for their labours, but that he was so unworthy to refuse it, he was afflicted with many Diseases, so that to be delivered he was forced to expose his own Daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea Monster, it being required of them to deliver up a Virgin every year to be destroyed by them; the King was extremely concerned that the Lot should fall upon his Daughter, but *Hercules* travelling that way, came to *Laomedon*, and offered to deliver her, by destroying the Monster if the King would give him for a reward some Noble Horses called for their excellency, *The Horses of the Sun*, then in his Stables in *Troy*. The promise was made, but perfidious *Laomedon* stood not to it after

*Hesione*

*Hesione* was set at liberty, which so much incensed *Hercules*, that he besieged the City of *Troy*, took and plundered it, kill'd *Laomedon*, and carryed his Son into Captivity, who was afterward redeemed by the *Trojans*, and for that cause was named *Prizmus* which in *Greek* signifies *Redeemed*. To effect this, *Hercules* had the assistance of his Friends and Allies, especially of *Telamon* the King of *Salames*, and Father of *Ajax*; He carryed away all *Laomedons* wealth, with *Hesione* his Daughter who was married to King *Telamon*.

*Priamus* being redeemed by his Subjects, and established in the Kingdom, began to enlarge his Dominions, and to render the City of *Troy* far more famous than ever it was before, for he rebuilt all the Walls, adorning them with Forts and Bastions, which were then called *Pergama*. His Wives name was *Hecuba* Daughter of the King of *Thracia*; She had by him many Sons, as *Hector*, *Polites*, *Deiphobus*, *Helenus* the Southsayer, *Troilus*, *Paris*, and *Palydorus*, and three Daughters named *Polyxena*, *Cassandra*, and *Creusa*; His Court and Pallace were full of pomp and glory, and he lived in this prosperous Estate many years, but when he espoused the quarrels of the *Asian* People against *Greece*, thereby engaging himself in the publick enmity of his Country, and suffered *Paris* to affront the *Grecians*, he brought upon himself and his Subjects utter Ruin and Destruction, and was at last so unhappy to behold with his own Eyes, the total desolation of the City of *Troy*, which had lasted only three hundred years, as *Herodotus* a faithful Historian hath related.

When *Hecuba* was with Child of *Paris*, she dreamed she was bringing into the World a Fire-brand,

brand, that should kindle the flames of War in that Countrey, and cause a general Destruction therein. It was the custom of the Heathens, when any strange accident happen'd to consult the Oracles, and enquire from them what they ought to do; when *Priamus* therefore understood his Wives Dream he sent to take advice with the Oracle, who informed him that his Child would be the cause of the Ruin of his Countrey: To prevent this, as soon as he was born, the King delivered him into the hands of a Souldier named *Archelaus*, that he might cast him into the Woods to be devoured of the Wild Beasts, and thereby avoid the mischief which threatned his Kingdom; but the Mother seeing the Child so beautiful, and well shaped, was moved with compassion and sent him to Mount *Ida* to the Kings Shepherd, where he was brought up as his Son, this mean education did not take from him the generous qualities and inclinations which he had received from his illustrious Birth, for on every occasion, he made appear to all the World a great Courage, Prudence, and Justice, and all other virtues worthy of a Prince, so that he proved as Valiant as he was handsome; Insomuch that the Poets feigned, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus* agreed to chuse him sole Arbitrator and Judge of their Concerns in a difference between them, which was this.

At the Marriage of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whilst these Goddesses were merry at the Feast, the Goddess of *Discord*, cast into the middle of the Company a Golden Apple with this inscription; *For the Fairest and most Beautiful*. Each of these Ladies claimed it as their own, and because they could not agree, they resolved to leave it to the judg-

ment of *Paris*, who was corrupted with the Charms and Promises of *Venus*; For she had ingaged to procure him the handsomest Lady in the World, whereupon he despised the Riches of *Juno*, and the Wisdom of *Pallas*, and pronounced his sentence in favour of *Venus*, whereby he provoked the Wrath of these Goddeses against himself and all his Nation. This is the Fable.

After in a Publick Assembly he declared who he was; for the Nobles and Gentry of the Countrey being met near the City to see the sport of Wraffling, when every one strove to express his Strength and Courage, he likewise went forth, and threw to the ground many who undertook to ingage with him; *Hector* the Son of *Priamus* among the rest did try his strength, and was also overcome; but this disgrace so intraged him against *Paris*, that he resolv'd to kill him, esteeming him no better than a Countrey Clown. In his Anger he had taken away his Life had not *Paris* to prevent it, shewn him certain small Jewels which Queen *Hecuba* his Mother had delivered to the Shepherd his Tutor, and thereby declared himself to be his Brother. King *Priamus* who had already admired his Address and Courage in the Combats, was ravished with joy to understand the strange preservation of such an Excellent Son; He therefore imbraced him, brought him to his Palace, and gave him a Train of Attendants suitable to his Quality, having forgot the Oracle foretold he was to be the ruin of his Kingdom and Countrey. He was at first renowned for his Justice and Civil behaviour, but Vice overcame his Generous Disposition, and the Pleasures of the Court and sudden change of his condition altered his Temper and Carriage,

so

so that he had two natural Sons by *Oenon*, *Daphn*  
and *Ideus* who were as obscure as their Father w  
Famous.

King *Priamus* thinking himself now stro  
enough to encounter his old Enemies the *Gracian*  
assembled his Nobility to Court, to whom he sp  
to this purpose, 'My Lords, you cannot forget th  
'cruel injuries we have undeservedly received fro  
'the *Greeks*, who lately invaded our Countrey, an  
'barbarously murdered your Parents and Frien  
'as well as mine; having likewise carried awa  
'Captivè *Hesione* my most Fair and Beloved Sister  
'whom they still retain among them as a commo  
'Strumpet; you must needs remember how the  
'battered down this Famous City, overthrowing at  
'ruining the Walls, Houses, and Palaces there  
'even to the very ground, and robbed us of all ou  
'Riches and Wealth wherewith *Troy* did then  
'bound. I therefore think it very just and reason  
'able that, by the assistance of the Gods who resi  
'the Proud and Insolent we ought to join together  
'and endeavour to take vengeance of them for thos  
'many wrongs we have received, since our Cit  
'is now so well peopled with Valiant Souldiers, an  
'that we have Arms and Riches enough to furnis  
'a compleat Army. You know likewise we hav  
'made Alliances with divers great Princes ou  
'Neighbours, who no doubt will assist us if w  
'should have occasion for their help. So that m  
'opinion is, we ought now to seek Redress for al  
'our wrongs; But since the fortune of War is un  
'certain, and none can tell the Event thereof; an  
'though the dishonour of my Noble Sister be a ve  
'ry great Affront to me, yet before I begin the  
'War, I will send some Prudent Person fairly t  
'demand

‘demand the Restitution of *Hesione*, which if granted, I will be content to remit all their other Affronts.

The whole Council approved of this his Resolution, and *Antenor* one of his Princes was instantly dispatcht to *Salamine* to King *Telamon*, and being admitted into his presence he thus Addressed him; ‘Sir, *Priamus* King of *Troy* hath sent me to your Highness to desire you would please to restore him his Sister *Hesione*, whom contrary to the Laws of Honour you detain as your Concubine, it being no way proper to your Glory thus to abuse the Daughter and Sister of a King, who issues from a more Noble Family than your self. Yet if you please to send her back, my Master is willing to pass by all other Indignities and Damages, which he hath received from you or yours.

King *Telamon* upon hearing this Messag fell into an extream Passion, and fiercely replied, ‘Friend, whatever you are, I cannot but much admire at the weakness of *Priamus*, with whom I have no Correspondence, nor Amity, and whom I have not the least cause to fear, nor grant his request. ‘Thy King ought to remember that I and others my Confederates came into his Countrey to revenge an injury which his Father *Laomedon* offered to some of our Allies, and because I was the first who entered the City of *Troy* with great danger of my Life and Effusion of my Blood, *Hesione* of whom thou speakest, was bestowed upon me as the recompence of my Victory to use her at my pleasure, and since she is so Noble and Beautiful a Lady, I am very unwilling to be deprived of what is so delightful to me, and whom I obtained with  
so

' so much pains and danger. Go therefore and tel  
 ' *Priamus* that he is never like to recover her be  
 ' with the point of his Sword; neither can I thin  
 ' that thou art a very discreet Person to undertak  
 ' such a Voyage with so great peril of thy Life  
 ' and to bring such an Errand into a Countre  
 ' where thou and thy Countrey men are mortall  
 ' hated: I command thee therefore to go hence  
 ' with all speed as thou hopest to escape a sever  
 ' and cruel Death.

*Antenor* instantly took Shipping, and carried  
 the same Message to King *Pekus*, then to King  
*Castor* and *Pollux*, and lastly to Duke *Nestor*, all o  
 them *Gracian* Princes, who all defied *Priamus* with  
 the utmost contempt and scorn, especially *Nestor*  
 who all enraged, said, ' Thou vile wretch were it  
 ' not for my Nobility I would cause thy Tongue  
 ' to be pluckt out of thy Mouth for presuming to  
 ' utter such things before me, and in despite of  
 ' thy King would see thee torn piecemeal by Wild  
 ' Horses; *Antenor* doubting he might be as good  
 as his word, returned immediately to Sea, and  
 sailed toward *Troy*, where at length after many  
 dangers he arrived in safety. And then in the  
 Company of several Noblemen he presented himself  
 before King *Priamus*, all the Barons of the Realm  
 and all the Kings Sons being present to hear what  
 Tydings he brought; to whom *Antenor* gave a full  
 Account of his Embassy, and of all that happened  
 to him during his Voyage. At the recital where  
 of, *Priamus* was very much disturbed, and by  
 their opprobrious Speeches he perceived that it  
 was impossible to recover his Sister without bring  
 ing on himself the utmost force and fury of the  
*Gracians*.

Soon after he again assembled his Nobility to his Palace of *Ilium*, to whom he thus spake, 'My Lords, you may remember that by your advice I sent *Antenor* into *Greece*, to demand the return of my Sister by all fair means possible, you likewise are sensible what injurious answers they gave to my proposals, and how little they value the wrongs we have received, insomuch that they threaten us with new mischiefs, which Heaven forbid should ever fall upon us; but since we have a strong and well fortified City, and several considerable Princes firmly confederate with us, in my opinion we are in a Capacity to revenge these reiterated damages; therefore if you think fit we will send our Forces privately into their Countreys, where finding them utterly unprovided of defence, we shall be able in some measure to right our selves upon them; neither ought you to be discouraged because they have been lately so victorious against us, since it often happens that the Conquerors at length are vanquished by the Conquered.

All present were satisfied with this determination, and being all dismissed, he called all his Sons who were not present at the debate, to whom he again declared his intention, with tears in his eyes to this purpose; 'Dear Sons, you ought never to forget the Death of your Grand-father *Laomedon*, nor the servitude of your Aunt *Hesione* whom the *Greeks* our inveterate Enemies abuse at their own pleasure, which methinks should stir up thoughts of revenge in your minds, but if this do not move you, yet you ought to endeavour it for my Satisfaction who have brought you up with the utmost care and diligence, and who am

' ready

' ready to dye with sorrow and vexation in reflecting on the multiplied injuries I have received from and  
 ' them; and thou my Wife and Valiant Son Hector Soul  
 ' thou who art the Eldest of thy Brethren, I require thee chiefly to undertake this matter, thou is n  
 ' shalt be the Principal Commander in executing our shou  
 ' this my will, and all the rest will gladly obey thee, of so  
 ' yea the whole Kingdom will willingly submit to Live  
 ' thy Conduct, whom they know to be so valiant bee  
 ' and couragious, and therefore upon thee I must wer  
 ' lay all the burden of this War. and discharge my whi  
 ' self thereof, not doubting but by thy prudence tha  
 ' and valour all will be brought to an happy effect, hon  
 ' and thy Father be revived in his old Age with no  
 ' the reports of thy growing glory. th

To this Speech Hector returned this mild and dis- by  
 creet answer; ' Dear Father, and my Sovereign Re  
 ' Lord; I am satisfied that there are none of your th  
 ' Sons but are sufficiently inclined to require satisfi E  
 ' ction for any wrongs offered us, or any of our V  
 ' Family, and according to the quality of the Person he  
 ' abused so doth the injury appear greater; it D  
 ' natural to men to seek redress of injuries, yea the t  
 ' very Beasts by nature strive to do the same; nei G  
 ' ther, Most Dear Father, is there any of your Son a  
 ' who ought more sensibly to resent the Murder of t  
 ' our Lord and Grandfather than I who am the eld t  
 ' est; but I beseech you before you undertake this c  
 ' enterprise, to consider seriously what may be the  
 ' Issue and Event thereof, otherwise you may have  
 ' cause to repent that ever it was begun; I speak  
 ' not this out of Contradiction or Cowardise, but  
 ' only to induce your Highness to take mature ad  
 ' vice and deliberation in the matter. You know  
 ' that all *Africa* and *Europe* are Subject to the Greek  
 at

and that they abound with stout and valiant Souldiers, so that our strength in men at Arms is not comparable to theirs ; why therefore should we who live in peace and quietness disturb our own Welfare and Prosperity ? *Hesione* is not of so much value that we should indanger all our Lives and Estates only for her sake ; She hath been already a long time in *Greece*, and I think it were better she should spend the rest of her days, which cannot be many, in that Countrey, than that we should run such great hazards to fetch her home again. I again declare, Dread Sir, I speak not this for fear, or want of Courage, but because the chance of War is uncertain, and lest fortune by this adventure should confound and destroy our Realm, or at least cause us to wish a thousand times that we had never undertaken so dangerous an Enterprize.

When *Paris* heard *Hector* thus declare his mind, he was much concerned, and standing up say'd ;  
 Dread Lord, I beseech you hear me one word ;  
 to what ill end can this undertaking against the  
*Greeks* possibly come ? Are we not furnished with  
 as gallant and couragious Knights as any in  
 the World ? Yes certainly, and are able to defy  
 the greatest force can be brought against us ; go  
 on therefore I intreat you with your design in  
 sending some Men and Ships to Land and Forrage  
 in *Greece*, and if you please to accept of my Service I shall most readily undertake this imploy,  
 not doubting but to do them very great damage,  
 and to bring away some Noble Laydy, by exchanging of whom you may recover your Sister *Hesione*  
 without further trouble. *Deiphobus* the third Son confirmed what *Paris* had say'd, but *Helenus* the

the fourth, who was a Priest or Southsayer, smartly replied; 'Mighty Father and Sovereign, beware that the thirst of revenge do not bring upon you greater mischief; You know well I understand and can foretel things to come as you have often experienced. The Gods forbid that it should ever happen *Paris* should be sent into *Greece*, for if you make an assault upon them, I now declare and presage, you shall see this Honourable City destroyed by them, all your Trojans and all your Children killed; therefore persuaded not to adventure upon what will certainly end in utter desolation, with the death of your self and Queen, and we that are your Children shall not escape; or if *Paris* go into *Greece*, all these evils shall surely come upon you.

The King was much disturbed at these words and for some time all stood silent; when *Troilus* his youngest Son briskly answered. 'My noble Lords, why are you discouraged for the words of this cowardly Priest, who you know doth as naturally hate War and Fighting as he loves good eating and drinking? Who can believe that any Man knows future events unless they are revealed to him by the Gods? it were then great folly in us to concern our selves about his dreams. If *Helenus* be afraid, let him go into the Temple and sing Service, and let us, Dear Lord and Father, take revenge by force of Arms the injuries we have received from the Greeks. Send your Ships therefore instantly, and doubt not but your valiant Subjects will procure you sufficient satisfaction from your enemies. The whole Assembly approving this advice, they broke up, and *Priamus* presently dispatcht his two Sons *Paris* and *Deiphobus*

*obus* to raise Forces in *Pannonia*; though *Cassandra* his Daughter surnamed the Prophetess upon hearing this their resolution, like one frantick thus crying out; 'O Noble City of *Troy* what Fury hath moved thy Citizens to bring thee to ruin and desolation? How soon wilt thou be overthrown and destroyed even unto the ground? O Queen *Hecuba* for what crime hast thou deserved to see the lamentable death of all thy Children? Why dost thou not prevent *Paris* from going into *Greece*, which will be the cause of so many deplorable mischiefs? She then ran to her Father, and drowned in tears humbly besought him by no means to proceed in this enterprise, because by her Science she certainly foresaw horrible effects would undoubtedly follow; But neither the dissuasions of *Hector* nor *Hekmus*, nor the admonitions of *Cassandra* could prevail in the least upon the mind of *Priamus*, nor stagger his resolution, as if inevitable destiny had absolutely designed the ruin both of himself and his Kingdom.

In the Spring *Paris* and *Deiphobus* returned with three Thousand stout Souldiers, and were soon after imbarqued in twenty Ships accompanied with *Aeneas*, *Antenor* and *Polidamus*, and Landing at *Sparta*, were received by *Menelaus* King thereof with all expressions of kindness and civility, and when his Affairs did require his presence in *Crète* (now *Candia*) he left *Paris* at his Pallace in his absence: but the Affection of this King was requited with a notable Treason and Ingratitude; For *Paris* having secretly Contracted a Friendship with *Helena* his Queen the Sister of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and accounted then one of the greatest

greatest Beauties in the World, he Debarr  
her, and when he saw a favourable opportunity  
he rifled his Pallace, plundered the City of *Greece*  
and carried all away Captive, with *Helena* and  
two Ladies of Honour, and at length brought  
them all to *Troy*; The next Morning he married  
her in the Chief Temple of that City; *Lat*  
*Priamus* received his Sons and their Booty with  
great joy, remembring his hard usage from the  
Greeks during his Captivity, and because he  
had utterly ruined his City in the Reign of his  
Father *Laomedon*, in hope likewise hereby to  
cover his Sister *Hesione* out of their hands. *W*  
*Cassandra* heard and saw the rejoycing at the  
Marriage of *Paris*, which lasted eight days  
throughout the whole City, she like a Faithful  
Woman cryed out, ' O unhappy *Trojans*,  
' madness is it to rejoyce at this Wedding,  
' will bring so many evils! Your selves and  
' Children shall be slain, this Famous City shall  
' utterly destroyed; O unhappy Mothers! you  
' see your sucking Babes torn in pieces before  
' Eyes. O most unfortunate Mother and Queen  
' *Hecuba*! where wilt thou find Tears enough  
' weep for the Murther of thy Children. O  
' and foolish people! Why do you not send  
' home again, before the Swords of your Enemies  
' sheathed in your Bowels? Do you believe  
' her King and Husband will not seek Revenge  
' Yes certainly, and woful will his vengeance  
' unto you. O unhappy *Helena*! thou wilt be  
' cause of sad calamities to this our Country.  
*Priamus* hearing her thus crying, commanded  
silence, which she refusing, was cast into Prison  
where she continued many days; Happy

been for him and his people too, had they believed this warning of hers which might have prevented those desolations that will be read with pity to the end of the World.

*Menelaus* who was at that time with King *Nestor* at *Epirus*, hearing the news of the carrying away his Wife and ruin of his City, was extreemly disturbed, and sent to *Agamemnon* King of *Mycene* his brother to come to him, who arriving and understanding the Affair, he was mightily concerned for this disgrace of *Menelaus*, which obliged him to acquaint the Princes of *Greece* with this notable affront, which all the Nations had received by this Action. They all agreed to consult about this business in two general Assemblies, where it was resolved to join all their Forces together under the leading of *Agamemnon*, and revenge this injury, and that they should oblige themselves solemnly by Oath not to forsake the War till the *Trojans* had made full satisfaction for the wrongs received.

Besides *Agamemnon* many other valiant Commanders and stout Souldiers were met together in the *Græcian* Army, as *Palamedes*, *Achilles*, *Ajax*, *Ulysses*, *Menelaus*, *Steneius*, *Diomedes*, *Protesilaus*, *Momeneus* and *Nestor*, who was said to be three hundred years old, and whose wise Counsel and Eloquence was very serviceable to the *Greeks*, for he insinuated himself into the minds of the Auditors so pleasantly as if Honey had dropt from his mouth with his words; They wanted no kind of Instruments nor Engines of War for their assistance in a Seige; In short time all things being provided, the *Græcians* landed at the Isle of *Tenedos* three miles from *Troy*, where they soon got possession of the Castle, though valiantly defended by the  
*Trojans*

*Trojans*; after which they sent to *Priamus* to demand *Helena*, and Satisfaction for the damage they had received by *Paris*, and if not, to assure him that sudden ruin would fall upon him.

*Priamus* treated the Messengers very roughly and returned them back with an absolute denial and defiance to their General *Agamemnon*; whereupon ordered his Ships to sail immediately to *Troy*, where being arrived they endeavoured to land, but were so warmly received by the *Trojans* who were prepared for them upon the Shore that there ensued a very bloody Battle, so that the *Greeks* were sometimes forc'd back almost to their Ships, but being reinforced they pressed very hard upon the *Trojans*, so that a great cry arose among them, which *Hector* the most Noble and Worthy hearing, he instantly issued out of the City with fresh Forces, and meeting with *Prothilaus* who had that day slain a great many *Trojans*, he struck him dead to the ground, and then pressing forward he bore down all who stood in his way, his name being so terrible to his Enemies that none durst withstand him; about Evening *Hector* returned into the City, when *Achilles*, landing with his Mirmidons, made a great slaughter of the *Trojans*, and at length all the rest of the Fleet landed, though not without stout opposition from *Troilus*, *Paris*, and *Deiphobus*; that night the *Greeks* incamped in the Field, and the *Trojans* retired within the City, and were Besieged therein by the *Greeks*; next Morning *Hector* issued out of the Gates with a gallant Company, when *Patroclus* advanced against him with all his Force, so that his Spear pierced through his Shield, but *Hector* with one blow cut him down, and observing his gallant

gallant Armour, was desirous of it, and alighting to seize it, was immediately incountred by King Menon with three thousand men, who endeavoured to seize both him and his Horse, but Hektor remounting, made his way through the thickest of his Foes, and overthrew all that opposed, and attempted the second time to take off the Armour of Patroclus when Idmeneus King of Crete came upon him with two Thousand more, who being enraged at this disappointment, made a terrible slaughter among the Greeks, striking off Heads, Legs and Arms in abundance, and killing fifteen of the most valiant Grecian Commanders with his own hand; during this skirmish King Menon carried off the Body of Patroclus to his Tent, and thereby defeated Hektor of his prize, to his great vexation.

The Trojans hearing that Hektor was unhorsed, and in great danger of his Life, issued out with all the strength they had to his rescue, so that the Battle was renewed with more fury than ever, and Hektor being earnest in fight was incompassed on all sides by the Enemy, but as his danger so his valour increased, so that like a raging Lion he brought ruin and destruction where ever he came, and having another Horse brought him, his own being slain under him, he revived the courage of the Trojans, who by the multitude of their Enemies were even tired out, and just ready to leave the Field; Hektor endeavouring to put the Enemy to flight was hurt in the Face with an Arrow shot by King Humerus, but not without a quick reverse, for Hektor instantly returned upon him, and slew him, and presently after meeting with King Menon, He Tector, said he, that hindered me from taking the

*Arms of Patroclus, I will now be avenged of thee*; and therewith struck him dead off his Horse. This day the *Trojans* had great advantage of the *Greeks*, and might have put an end to the War, had not *Hector* unhappily met with *Ajax* in an Encounter, and understanding he was his Kinsman, instead of killing him as he might have done, imbraced him in his Arms, and invited him to come to *Troy*, and see his Kindred; *Ajax* subtilly answered, that it was not now a convenient time, but if he had so much kindness for him as he said, he desired that for his sake the Battle might cease that day only, to which *Hector* readily agreed, and blowing a Horn, thereby recalled all the *Trojans* into the City, who had already begun to set Fire to the *Græcian* Ships, and had burnt them all, if they had not been prevented by this unfortunate accident.

The Truce being expired both sides soon prepare again for Battel, and both Armies being ready, *Hector* assaulted *Achilles*, who commanded the *Greeks*, with so great force that both fell to the Earth, *Hector* remounted first, leaving *Achilles* on the ground, and fell in among the body of his Enemies whom he slew on all hands, having his Armor covered with the Blood of his Opponents, *Achilles* recovering himself fell likewise with great fury upon the *Trojans*, and at length again encountered *Hector*, by whom he was again dismounted, but being soon horst again there ensued a bloody duel between these two gallant Commanders, and they had certainly killed each other had they not been timely parted; The rest of the *Trojan* Generals behaved themselves with much Courage, and *Hector* was commonly at the head of them; King *Prothenor* observing his advantage, came suddenly upon

upon him and struck him to the Earth, but *Hector* remounting in an instant, soon dispatht him, whereat the *Trojans* taking courage followed the *Grecians* so close that they fled to their Tents, whom they pursued till night prevented them, and then returned into the City.

After this battle *Agamemnon* called a Council of War in his Tent, wherein they concluded that it was in vain to hope for success against their Enemies till the valiant *Hector* was killed, and therefore they desired *Achilles* as well for his Strength as wisdom to undertake it; *Achilles* readily accepted this charge, as knowing *Hector* to be his mortal Adversary, and being willing he should dye rather by his hand than any other; Soon after the *Trojans* again issued out of the City, and engaged with the *Greeks*, in which Battle the Valiant *Hector* slew three of the *Greek* Princes, and again encountred *Achilles*, both of them being again dismounted by the force of their Spears, but night coming on both sides retired. In the next fight many gallant Commanders were killed, but the *Trojans* lost more than the *Greeks*; But in the seventh Battle though *Hector* was very much dissuaded from fighting that day both by his Father *Friamus*, and his Wife *Andromache*, who seeing him Armed, fell at his Feet, together with her two little Sons, humbly intreating him to disarm himself, since she had dreamed the night before, that if he went out that day he should certainly be slain, and said she, If you will not do it for my sake, yet have compassion on your Dear little Children, and do not expose both them and me to a Cruel Death, or cause us by your Death, to be carried into slavery in a strange Country: But her reasons not in the least prevailing, his Mother Queen *He-*

*cube*, and Queen *Hellena*, with all his Sisters came to him with tears in their Eyes, and begg'd him not to go out, yet all to no purpose, for taking his Horse, he was just going into the fight which was already begun, when his Father *Priam* seizing his Horse by the Bridle prevented him, and made him return, but he would by no means be persuaded to disarm.

The Battel was very bloody to the *Trojans*, and by the obstinate Valour of the *Greeks* they were beaten back to the City Gates, and *Margeton*, one of *Priamus* natural Sons was slain by *Achilles*, which when *Hector* heard, he was so enraged, that putting on his Helmet, he privately got away into the Fight, where he soon dispatcht several of the most forward Greek Captains, and again restored the Battel by his presence, so that the *Greeks* lay dead on all sides; When *Achilles* observed *Hector* to make such havock of his Commanders, he concluded that all his endeavours or hopes of success would be in vain whilst *Hector* lived, and therefore taking a Noble *Gracian* with him call'd *Polixenus*, they came upon him with the utmost fury imaginable, but *Hector* soon dispatcht the Nobleman. *Achilles* resolving to revenge his Death, assaulted him couragiously, but *Hector* threw a Dart at him with such violence that it wounded him in the thigh; *Achilles* retired to bind up his wound, and then returning to the Battle with a very great Spear, wherewith he vowed to be the death of *Hector*, he found him carrying a *Gracian* Prince very richly armed out of the Field, having thrown his Shield behind him for his ease and thereby left his breast uncovered; *Achilles* observing his advantage without being perceived by *Hector*, came suddenly

up to him and thrust his Spear into his Body where-  
with this Gallant *Worthy* fell instantly dead to the  
ground ; King *Memnon* who was present, seeing  
*Hector* slain, fell upon *Achilles* with his utmost force,  
striking him to the ground, and wounding him  
very dangerously, but his Souldiers laid him upon  
his Shield, and so carried him into his Tent ; the  
*Trojans* were wonderfully discouraged at his death,  
and retired into the City with much sorrow and  
lamentation ; but who can express the grief of his  
Father, Mother, Wife and Kindred? they tore their  
Garments and Faces, and were for a long time as it  
were distracted for grief.

*Hector* being buried with much funeral Pomp and  
State, the *Trojans* fell upon the *Greeks* and cut off a-  
bundance of them in revenge of his death ; to con-  
clude, there were many slain, and much Blood Spilt  
in the frequent Sallies of the besieged, and *Memnon*  
whom the *Trojans* put their trust in next to *Hector*  
being likewise slain, they were much terrified, yet  
was *Achilles* soon after killed by *Paris*, at which  
they began to take courage again, and express their  
Joy, but it lasted not long, for *Syrrius* the Son of  
*Achilles* being arrived from *Greece*, succeeded his  
Father in all his Offices, and had no less success in  
the Encounters although he was very young ; He  
revenged his death upon the *Trojans* in many Bat-  
tles, in one of which he killed *Paris*. At last the  
besieged were so unhappy as to see their *Palladium*,  
upon which they superstitiously believed the safety  
of their City did depend, stolen and carryed away  
privately by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* ; you must know  
that *Troy* was first built by *Dardania*, and afterward  
enlarged by his great Grand-son *Ilus*, who named  
it *Ilium* ; this Prince made his Prayer to the Gods,  
that

that they would please to give him some sign, whether they did approve of the Building this City; immediately at his words (saith the Story) there fell down from above, the *Palladium*, which was an Image of three Cubits long, holding in one hand a Lance, and in the other a Spindle with a Distaff; the Statue no sooner toucht the Earth, but it began to march in the presence of the King. The Oracle afterward inform'd him, that *Troy* should never be taken nor destroy'd whilst that remained safe; *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* stole secretly into the Citadel of *Troy* through a Gutter, and carried away the *Palladium*; this caused King *Priamus* to come to an Agreement with the *Greeks*, but had no mind to restore *Helena*, who was Married to *Deiphobus* his Younger Son after the death of *Paris*. *Aeneas* and *Antenor* were Commissioned to Treat with the Enemy, who concluded a Peace for a certain sum of Mony, and a quantity of Provisions which the *Trojans* were to furnish the *Greeks* for their return home.

This Peace was but a cheat that the *Greeks* might surprize them with less difficulty; when they raised the Siege, they pretended to leave behind them a Present for *Minerva* to appease her Wrath, as if they had displeased her by Stealing away and prophaning the *Palladium*; for that purpose they caused a Wooden Horse of a Prodigious bigness to be made; in the Belly of it they shut up a great many of the stoutest and ablest Souldiers of the Army, and left it before the Walls of the City, and retired with their whole Forces as if for good and all, but they went no farther than the Isle of *Tenedos*, expecting to see the success of their Enterprize. The Besieged immediately go out of their City where

where they had been shut up so long ; they visit all the quarters of the *Græcian* Camp, they admire this great Wooden Horse ; at length they consult whether they should carry it into their City ; some were for it, others suspected some deceit, among whom one *Læoon* cast his Lance against it, but seemed to be instantly punished, for two dreadful Serpents immediately killed him and his two Children. This Accident caused them all to resolve to drag this Wooden Engine into *Troy*. But they were far more eager when they heard the Relation and discourse of one *Sinon*, a Fellow taught by *Ulysses* for this purpose, and taken as a spy by the *Trojans*, who told them, that when the Fleet was ready to set sail toward *Greece*, the Gods had demanded a *Græcian* to be sacrificed to them that the Voyage might be prosperous, and that *Ulysses* his mortal Enemy having caused the Lot to fall upon him, he was forced to run away and hide himself ; Thus persisting in his dissimulation, he told them that the design of the *Greeks* was to reconcile themselves to the Goddess *Pallas*, and therefore they had dedicated unto her this Horse, which they had caused to be made so large that it might not enter within the Walls of the City, and that the *Trojans* might not make use of it to their advantage, and to the prejudice of the *Greeks*.

This Discourse removed out of their minds all Jealousie and Suspicion, and caused them to resolve to break down a part of the City Wall to carry in this great Horse ; every one employed himself in this Work with all their power and diligence, and having drawn it into the midst of the City, they all departed to Drink, Dance, and make merry, wherein they continued till night, and

were then overcome with Wine and Sleep; when *Sinon* saw things in this posture he opened the Belly of the Horse to let out the Soldiers who had been there shut in, and then he made a Fire to give notice to the *Greek* Army, who hastening back with out noise, entred by the breach lately made in the Wall, and soon disperst themselves into every part of the City to burn and plunder it. *Pyrrhus* went directly to the Pallace, where he Massacred King *Priamus*, and all his Sons, and his Daughter *Polixena*; the rest of the poor inhabitants had no Quarter granted them, but were all cruelly murdered without respect to Quality, Sex or Age; and thus after ten years Siege this Famous City was destroyed and burnt to the ground, about three hundred years after it had been built by *Dardanus*, and about two thousand eight hundred years from the Creation of the World. *Helena* the occasion of all this desolation returned with her Husband to *Sparta*, where she lived till his death. She being afterwards banished by the Sons of *Menelaus*, fled to *Rhodes* to Queen *Polixena* her old Acquaintance, who suffered her to be hang'd on a Tree for her Infamous and Wicked Life.

*Alexander*

# Alexander the Great.



**T**HE *Second Worthy*, was Great Alexander,  
 That Valiant Captain, and renown'd Comman-  
 He in his youth did the known World subdue (der.  
 And wept because he found no more to do.  
 He was a Prince that had a Mighty Mind  
 And to all Glorious Actions was inclin'd.  
 With Thirty Thousand men he put to flight  
 Six hundred thousand *Persians*, and quite  
 Destroy'd that Potent Monarchy, which long  
 Had Triumpht over Nations Great and Strorg:  
 Yet he who others could subdue, by Wine  
 Was Conquered, and did his Life resign.

**A**lexander the Great was the Son of *Philip*, King of *Macedon* and *Olympias*; his Father after he subdued *Greece*, and was acknowledged their Captain General, lifted the Auxiliaries of every City, by whom he was to be assisted against any Invasion, or to lead them forth against any Nation; for it was not doubted but that the Empire of the *Persians* was the design of those great preparations; the number of foot were two Hundred Thousand, and fifteen Thousand Horse, besides which he had an Army of *Macedonians*, and another of the barbarous Nation who were conquered, and borderers upon his Kingdom. In the Spring he sent *Parmenio*, *Amynas* and *Attalus*, (whose Sister he had lately Married, having divorc't *Olympias* upon suspicion of incontinency) into that part of *Asia* which was under the power of the *Persians*; but while the Auxiliaries of *Greece* were drawing into a Body, he celebrated the Nuptials of *Cleopatra* his Daughter and *Alexander* whom he had made King of *Epirus*; the day was remarkable for the magnificence of the Two Kings, the one Marrying, the other giving his Daughter in Marriage; neither was there wanting the delight of Enterludes and Masks, to the beholding whereof when King *Philip* passed without a Guard, between the two *Alexanders* his own Son and his Son in Law, *Pausanias* one of the Nobility, being suspected by none, Killed *Philip* as he was going through the croud, and made the day destined to mirth and Marriage, black with the lamentation of a funeral.

This *Pausanias* about the fourteenth year of his age was inforced to be a Prostitute or Sodomite to *Attalus*, to which indignity this ignominy was added, that *Attalus* having afterwards brought him into the

the Bankquet, and made him drunk, did not only expose him to his own lust, but to all his guests, and rendred him a common laughing stock among them, which *Pausanias* resenting with great indignation, often complain'd of it to *Philip*, but finding that he was both deluded and delayed in his just complaints, and likewise that his adversary was honoured with a new addition of power and greatness, he converted his anger against *Philip* himself, and that revenge which he could not have on his adversary he took on his unrighteous Judge; *Pausanias* was seized and crucified for the Fact.

As there were divers Nations in the Army of *Philip*; so he being slain, there were divers agitations of minds in them; in these distractions the coming of *Alexander* was a Sovereign remedy, who in a very obliging Speech, quieted their minds, and procured to himself a very great esteem from them; he was then but twenty years old, and gave exceeding hopes of a growing Vertue; he freed the *Macedonians* from all Tributes whatsoever, unless a discharge from the War, wherewith they were extreemly sarkifed, declaring that they had only lost the Person but not the Vertue or Valour of their King; he caused all who were guilty of his Fathers Death to be slain at his Funeral; he awed many Nations who were ready to rebel, and marching privately into *Greece*, called the Magistrates of all the Cities to *Corinth*, by whom he was made General in the place of his Father, after which he proceeded in his preparations for the *Persian* War begun by his Father, during which he had notice that the *Athenians*, *Lacedemonians* and *Thebans* had revolted to the *Persians* by the treachery of *Demosthenes* the Orator, who corrupted him with a great

great sum of Gold; But upon *Alexanders* approach they soon returned again to their obedience, the *Thebans* only persisting, who were thereupon quickly subdued, their City levelled to the ground, and their Citizens sold for Captives.

*Alexander* being now wholly intent upon the War in *Asia*, put to Death all his Kindred or Friends, that he imagined might nourish any aspiring thoughts; after which having drawn his Army all into one Body, he speedily imbarqued them, and being come within sight of *Asia*, inflamed with an incredible ardor of Spirit, he erected 12 Altars where he made his Vows to the Gods of War: he then divided all his Patrimony and Kingdom which he had in *Macedonia* and *Europe* among his Friends, alledging *That Asia was sufficient for himself*. And before any of his Ships Sailed he offered Sacrifices, desiring Victory in this War, in which he was to be the Revenger of Greece so often invaded by the Persians, whose Empire was grown Old and Ripe for change, it being now high time that the Turn should again come about when others who would use their power better should enjoy it; neither were the resolutions of his Army less prosaging good fortune than his own, who forgetting their Wives and Children and the War which was so far from their own Countrey, assured to themselves the *Persian* Gold and all the riches of the East, as if already in their possession.

When they drew near the *Asian* Shoar, *Alexander* first threw a Dart, as into an Enemies Country, and leaping ashoar in his Armour, vaulted twice or thrice into the Air; he there again sacrificed, praying *That those Countreys might willingly receive him as King*; he did the same at *Ilium*, upon the Tombs of those who fell in the *Trojan* War; advancing

cing afterward towards the Enemy, he made Proclamation, *That none of his Souldiers should plunder since they ought to spare their own goods, and not destroy what they came to possess*; In his Army were thirty Two thousand Foot and Four Thousand five Hundred Horse, and a Fleet of one hundred eighty two Ships; With which inconsiderable Force it may seem wonderful he durst undertake to overcome all the Western World, especially since his Army did not consist of stout young men in the Flour of their Youth, but chiefly of Old Soukliers, some of whom by the Laws of War, ought for their Age to have been discharged from further Service, being such as served both his Father and Grand-Father, whereby they now seem'd Select Masters of War, rather than private Souldiers, there being no File-leader who was not sixty years old, the Order of the Camp being so excellent as it appeared like the Senate of some ancient Commonwealth; therefore in the Battel no Man thought of flight but of Victory, having no hope in the nimbleness of their Feet, but in the strength of their Arms.

On the other side, *Darius King of Persia*, confident of his strength, affirmed he would have nothing done by Policy or Circumvention, since it was not suitable to his Grandeur to steal a Victory, and therefore thought it more honourable to admit the Enemy to enter his Countrey, than to fall upon him on the Borders: The first Battel was in the Plain of *Adrastrum*, where an Army of six hundred thousand *Persians* were overcome as much by the Policy of *Alexander* as the courage of the *Macedons*, great was the slaughter of the Enemy, whereas he lost only nine Footmen, and one Hundred

dred and Twenty Horſe, whom to incourage the reſt, he cauſed to be honourably buried, and Statues were erected for them as for ſome memorable Commanders, beſtowing great Priviledges on their Relations and Kindred; After this Victory, the greateſt part of *Aſia* ſubmitted to him; He alſo made many Wars with the Lieutenants of *Darius*, whom he overcame not ſo much by Arms as the Terror of his name.

While he was thus Victorious he underſtood by a Captive that a Treason was contrived againſt him by *Alexander* Son-in-law to *Antipater* (then the Kings Lieutenant in *Macedonia*) but fearing if he ſhould put him to Death it might occaſion ſome Tumult in *Macedon*, he only confined him to Priſon in Bonds; After this he advanced to *Gordium*, ſituate between both the *Phrygias*, which City he deſired to be Maſter of, not ſo much for the plunder as becauſe he heard that in the Temple of *Jupiter* which was within it, there was conſecrated the Plough of *Gordius*, the knots of whoſe Cords if any could unloſe, the Oracle of Old had preſaged he ſhould reign over all *Aſia*; The Original of the Story was this; When *Gordius* was ploughing in this Countrey with his Oxen, great flights of Birds of all ſorts flew round about him, who going to the Southſayers and Aſtrologers of the next City to know the meaning, he met at the Gate a Virgin of admirable Beauty, and asking her whether he ſhould go to be reſolved of his doubt, ſhe having ſome knowledge her ſelf in the Art by the inſtructions of her Parents told him, *That the Kingdom and Government of that Countrey was preſaged to him thereſby, and offered him to be a companion of his good fortune by giving her ſelf in*  
*Marriage*

*Marriage to him*; He was unwilling to refuse so fair a condition, which seemed the first felicity of his Kingdom; After this Marriage a Sedition arose among the *Phrygians*, and counsel being asked, what would put an end to these mischiefs, the Oracle replied, *That there was a necessity of a King*; And being again demanded, who he should be, answer was made, *That they should make him King whom they should find with a Plough entering into Jupiters Temple*; *Gordeus* was the man, whom they presently saluted as their King, who consecrated to Regal Majesty in that Temple the Plough, by which the Kingdom was conferred upon him. After him reigned his Son *Midas*, who being instructed by *Orpheus*, in the Solemnities of Worshipping their Gods, he filled all *Phrygia* with Religion and Ceremonies, by which, during his life, he was thought safer than by Arms.

*Alexander* soon took the City, and entering the Temple, inquired for the Plough, which being shewn him, when he could not discover the ends of the Cords lying hid amongst the multiplicity of the foldings, he gave a violent interpretation to the sense of the Oracle, and cutting the Cords asunder with his sword, the knots were undone, and he found the ends lying undiscovered in the Mystery of the Twists; Mean while he heard of *Darius* approach with a formidable Army, and fearing the danger of the Straights of *Taurus*, he marcht speedily over that Mountain, his Foot going five hundred Furlongs without Respite; Coming to *Tarsus* and being taken with the pleasant River *Cydnus* running through that City, he disarmed and covered with dust and sweat, threw himself into it, which was so very cold, that it caused a

Chilnes

Chilness and benumbing in every joynt, which rendered him Speechless, and made his condition very dangerous, and the more because he had received Letters that day from *Cappadocia*, that *Philip* his chief Phyfician in whom he put most confidence, was corrupted by *Darius* to destroy him: However the case being desperate, he ordered him to prepare a potion, and having received the Cup, he delivered these Letters to him, and stedfastly beheld him as he drank the Phyfick, and observing no alteration in his countenance in reading them, he became more cheerful, and in four days was perfectly recovered.

And now *Darius* advanced toward him with Three hundred thousand Foot, and One hundred thousand Horse, and though the multitude of his Enemies did somewhat disturb him, yet when he reflected what mighty Actions and what notable Conquests over many Nations he had performed with as few Men, he resumed his former courage, but thought it necessary by no means to delay fighting, lest some discouragement might happen to his Souldiers, and therefore riding through the midst of his Troops, he by several Speeches and Orations endeavoured to confirm their valour, telling them, *The World had no Souldiers comparable to them, and that this one Battle would put an end to their labours, but their glory and renown would remain for ever*; *Darius* on the other side was no less industrious, admonishing his Men not to forget the ancient Glory of the *Persian* Empire, and of their everlasting possession of it, which was granted them by the Immortal Gods.

After this the Battel was fought with great resolution, in which both Kings were wounded, and the

the Victory was doubtful till *Darius* fled, where upon there followed a great slaughter of the *Persians*, three score and ten thousand Foot, and ten thousand Horse being slain, and forty thousand taken Prisoners; Of the *Macedons* were slain one Hundred and Thirry Foot, and one Hundred and fifty Horse; Much Gold, and other rich moveables were found in the *Persian* Camp, and among the Captives there were the Mother and Wife of *Darius*, and his two Daughters, to comfort whom when *Alexander* came in person with some Soldiers, they imbracing one another expecting present Death, made a Screaking lamentation, then humbling themselves to the knees of *Alexander*, they desired not life, but only a reprieve till they had buried *Darius*; *Alexander* moved at their Piety, assured them he was alive, and to remove from them the fear of death, commanded they should be honoured as Queens, and that the Daughters should chuse them Husbands according to their Quality; After which observing the riches and precious furniture of *Darius*, he was possesst with admiration, and then first began to delight in luxurious Banquets, and Feasts, and to be tempted by the Beauties of *Barfinoe* his Captive, on whom he begot a Son, named *Hercules*. But considering *Darius* was yet alive, he commanded *Parmenio* to seize upon the *Persian* Fleet, and sent other Commanders to take possession of some Cities in *Asia*, who soon delivered themselves up with vast Sums of Gold, upon the fame of this great Victory. He then advanced into *Syria*, where many Kings of the East with Fillets and Miters met him, some of whom he received as Friends, others he deprived of their Kingdoms, preferring new Kings,  
and

and among others, *Abdolominus* was by him choſe  
King of *Sidonia*, who before lived miſerably, his  
only employment being to ſcour Ditches and waſh  
Gardens, *Alexander* rejecting the Nobility, let  
they ſhould impute their Royalty to their birth  
and not his Generoſity.

The Citizens of *Tyre* ſending them a weighty  
Crown of Gold on pretence of gratifying him  
the Gift was gratefully accepted, and the Ambaſſa  
ſadors were told, *He would come thither himſelf, and*  
*pay his vows to Hercules*; Who alledging he might  
perform that better in the Old Town of *Tyre*  
the ancient Church, he was ſo incenſed that he  
threatned utterly to deſtroy their City, and imme  
diately drawing his Army to the Iſland, was reſol  
utely received by the *Tyrians* who depended on  
aſſiſtance from *Carthage*, but that failing, they  
were not long after ſurprized by Treachery and  
deſtroyed; He then took *Rhodes*, *Egypt* from *Ci*  
*licia* upon compoſition, and reſolved to viſit the  
Temple of *Jupiter Hamon* to inquire of future e  
vents, and of his own Original, ſince his Mother  
*Olympias* had confeſſed to his Father *Philip* that *A*  
*lexander* was not begot by him, but by a vaſt great  
Serpent, and *Philip* a little before his Death open  
ly declared, *That Alexander was not his Son*, and  
divorced *Olympias* as guilty of incontinence. *Alex*  
*ander* therefore being ambitious of being a God  
and to free his Mother from diſgrace, ſent ſome  
before-hand with Preſents to the Priests, ordering  
them what answers they ſhould return, ſo that en  
tring the Temple, they inſtantly ſaluted him as  
the Son of *Hamon*, who being joyful of this adop  
tion by this Deity, commanded that *Jupiter Hamon*  
ſhould be eſteemed his Father; He then demanded

Whether

whether full Revenge had been taken of his Fathers Murderers. It was answered, That his Father could neither be killed, nor dye, but the Revenge for King Philip was fully perform'd; In Answer to a third demand it was said, That both Victory in all Wars and the possession of all Lands was granted to him; His Commanders and Intimates were likewise enjoin'd by the Priest to worship him as a God, and not as a King. From hence he was possessed with wonderful insolence and pride, altogether estranging himself from his former familiarity learnt of the Gracians and Macedonians; He then built Alexandria, and settled a Colony of Macedons there, commanding it should be the Chief City of Egypt.

Darius flying to Babylon, sent Letters to Alexander offering him a vast sum of Money for redeeming the Captive Ladies, who returned answer, That to redeem them, he must not only give his Money but his Empire. Darius soon after writ again, proposing his Daughter in Marriage, and a great part of the Empire, but Alexander writ back, That he gave him only what was his own before, and commanded him to come as a Suppliant to him, and to permit the Conqueror to dispose of the Kingdom at his own pleasure; Darius hereby despairing of Peace, prepared again for War, and advanced against Alexander with four hundred thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse; In his march he was informed his Wife was dead, and that Alexander had been extreamly kind to her and the rest, lamenting her Death, and assisting at her Funeral, and that he often went to comfort his Mother and Daughters; whereat he confessed, He was truly Conquered, since after so many Battels his Enemy had likewise overcome him in kindness, and that it was some comfort

comfort to him in his Misery, to be subdued by so  
 lant an Adversary. He thereupon writ the time to him, giving him many thanks for Civil Respects to his Family, offering his Daughter, and the greater part of his Kingdom even to the River Euphrates, and thirty thousand Talents for the other Captives; Alexander answered, That giving thanks to an Enemy was superfluous; neither had he done any thing either for Flattery, or of future events, or in hope of peace, but out of greatness of his mind, whereby he had learnt to combat against the Forces, but not the calamities of his Enemies; He promised to allow the same grants to Darius if he would be his second, not his equal, but as the World could not be governed by two Suns, no man could endure the Government of two such great Empires in a safe condition, therefore, said he, Come if you will, and this very day surrender your self to me, or else prepare for Battle the next, wherein you have no reason to promise your self any better success than you have already found.

Next day both Armies stood ready to fight, at which instant Alexander possessed with too much care, fell into a deep sleep, and was hardly waked by Parmenio, and all admiring that he who usually slept little, should now be overcome therewith in so great danger, he replied, That his being delivered from a great fear was the occasion if it, since now he was to fight with all the Forces of Darius once, being before afraid the War would be delayed should the Persians have divided their Army. Before the Battle, both Armies viewed each other, the Macedons admired the multitude, greatness of Body and Beautiful Armor of their Enemies. The Persians were amazed to think how often so many thousands

thousands of them had been overcome with so few Souldiers; *Alexander* bid his Souldiers, *Not be troubled at the multitude or strength of their Enemies,* but to consider this was the third time they had fought with them, and that they were never the more valiant for flying away so often; that they ought to despise an Army shining with Gold and Silver, since their Iron would soon purchase it to themselves. Then both Armies engaging the *Macedonians* in contempt of the Enemy so often conquered, threw themselves upon the Swords of their adversaries, and the *Persians* desired rather manfully to dye than be again defeated, seldom more blood was shed in any Fight; *Darius* seeing his Forces routed, would willingly have died himself, but those next him compelled him to fly, some perswaded him to break down the Bridge of *Cydnus*, and stop the Enemies progress; Who answered, *That he would not provide for his safety so dishonourably by exposing so many thousands of his own Souldiers to the fury of the Enemy, who ought to be allowed the same way to escape which lay open to himself.*

*Alexander* was still personally present in the greatest difficulties, and where the Enemy stood firmest, he clapt in amongst them, and made the most pressing dangers more his own than his Souldiers. In this Battel he gained to himself the whole Empire of *Asia* in the fifth year of his reign, so happily, that none after durst Rebel, the *Persians* whose Empire had continued so many years, now patiently enduring the Yoke of Servitude; His Souldiers refreshed, and rewarded, the Booty being so great that they were thirty days in dividing it, he found hid eleven thousand Talents, and then took *Persopolis* the Chief Seat of the Kingdom

Kingdom, renowned for many years, and full of the spoils of the World, which were now delivered in the destruction thereof. At this place eight hundred *Greeks* who had been formerly taken Captive by the *Persians*, came to *Alexander* with their dismembred Bodies, desiring him as he had delivered *Greece*, so he would likewise deliver them from the Cruelty of their Enemies; The King granted them to return home, but they rather chose to be seated in some Plantation there, lest instead of joy they should present to their Parents the lame, mangled and loathed spectacle of themselves.

Mean time *Darius* was seized on by his own Kinsmen, and Fettered in Golden Chains in a *Parthian* Town called *Taneas*, thinking thereby to purchase favour of the Conqueror; *Alexander* pursuing him full speed, came to the same Town the next day, and was inform'd that *Darius* was by night carried away in a close Waggon; Therefore ordering his Army to follow, he pursued him with only seven thousand Horse, encountring several dangers by the way; and having run many miles without gaining any Intelligence of him, he staid to refresh his Troops, when one of his Souldiers going to the next Spring, found *Darius* there, mangled and bleeding through many Wounds, but yet alive, who observing the Souldier to be a *Persian* Captive he said; It was some comfort to him in his deplorable Misfortunes, that he should speak to one who understood him, and should not breath forth his last words in vain; He desired him to represent to *Alexander*, his real sense of the many obligations received from him, which he was sorry he had not the happiness to return, since he had demeaned himself toward his Mother and Children not as an Enemy but a King,

and that he was more happy in an Adversary than in his own Kindred, since Alexander had spared the Lives of his near Relations, whereas his own Life was taken away by his Kinsmen to whom he had given both Life and Kingdoms, for which he should receive that recompence which was due to a Conqueror. All the return he could make him for his repeated favours, was as a dying man to beseech the Powers above, and the Powers below, and the Gods that dispose of Scepters, to bestow upon him the Empire of the whole World. For himself he desired to have rather a solemn than a sumptuous Funeral; As to his death the revenge ought to be exemplary, it being not only Alexander's, but the common cause of all Kings, and would be as dishonourable as dangerous to be passed over, since hereby he might both declare his Justice, and procure his future safety, and in hope of his performing it, He gave the Souldier his right hand, the only pledge of the Faith of a King, and soon after gave up the Ghost. Alexander coming thither, and hearing this Relation, having beheld the miserable condition wherein he was, with tears lamented his Death so unworthy his former grandeur, and commanded his Body to be buried like a King among the Tombs of his Predecessors.

Alexander after this honoured the Souldiers he lost in pursuit of Darius with great funeral expences, dividing fifteen thousand Talents among their surviving Companions; he now received Intelligence that after his departure almost all Greece combined to recover their liberty in his absence, the Lacedemonians leading the Van, who despising the Peace with Philip and Alexander, Agis their King became General of this War, which insurrection Antipater suppressed in the beginning, though with great bloodshed

shed on both sides, *Agū* making terrible slaughter of his Enemies, and sometimes driving whole Troops before him. After the Death of *Darius* *Alexanders* Souldiers did not doubt but the War was quite finished, expecting nothing but a speedy return to their own Countrey, and in their imagination already imbraced their Wives and Children when *Alexander* calling a General Council, declared unto them, *That they had gained nothing by so many famous victories if their more Eastern Enemies were untouch'd, neither did he make War to conquer the Persian, but the Empire of Darius, and that those were to be pursued who fled away, and revolted from him*; Having by this Speech revived the courage of his Men, he subdued the *Mardians* and *Hircanians*; in this place *Thalestris* or *Minothea* Queen of the *Amazons* addressed her self to him attended with three hundred Thousand Women, having travelled twenty five days through many terrible Nations, only as he say'd, *To have a son by so great a Conqueror*; His countenance and the cause of her coming were the subject of much wonder, both for the strangeness of her habit, and request. To satisfy which the King took thirty days leisure, and when she thought she was with Child, she took her leave and departed.

*Alexander* now assumed the habit, and Diadem of the King of *Persia*, as if transformed into the fashions and customs of the Conquered and to prevent envy, commanded his friends likewise to wear long Robes of Gold and purple, and to imitate their Riot also. he divided the night by turns among troops of Concubines, admired both for birth and beauty, adding thereto Feasts and Plays to compleat his Luxury; which caused great indignation

nation among his Commanders to see him so far degenerate from his Father *Philip*, that he did not care to have his own Countrey so much as mentioned, being overcome with the same vices which were the overthrow of his Enemies; yet he politely permitted his Souldiers to marry those Women who were their Captives, to make the War less tedious, and their desires to abate of returning home, and likewise that *Macedonia* might be the less exhausted with recruit if young Souldiers born in the Camp should succeed their Old Fathers. The *Parthians* being next subdued, *Andragoras* a noble *Persian* was made their Governor. from whom the Kings of *Parthia* deriv'd their original. In the mean time *Alexander* exercised his rage on his own Men more like an Enemy than a King, especially on those who upbraided him for subverting the Customs of his Countrey, for which offence old *Permenio* next in dignity to the King and his Son *Philotas*, though upon other pretences, were put to death; upon which, murmurs rose throughout the Camp in compassion to these innocents, and secrets whispers that they could hope for little better to themselves; which being told *Alexander*, he declared he would send some into *Macedonia* to give an account of his Conquests, desiring his Souldiers to write freely to their Friends, who were glad of such an opportunity; this done he demanded the Letters to be secretly brought him, whereby having discovered every Mans opinion of him, he reduced those who had writ severally into one company, with an intent either to destroy or distribute them into Colonies in the furthest parts of the World.

He then subdued the *Dracins*, and divers other Nations inhabiting at the foot of Mount *Caucasus* when *Bessus* one of the Favorites of *Darius* was brought bound in Chains, who not only betrayed but killed his King, whom *Alexander* delivered to the brother of *Darius* to be tormented in revenge of his Treason, and to leave his name in those remote Countreys, he built a City which he named *Alexandria* on the River *Tanais* within seventeen days, making a Wall about it of six miles compass and transplanting thither the people of three Cities adjacent, built by *Cyrus*; he likewise built twelve Cities amongst the *Bastrians* and *Sogdians*, where he placed all whom he found seditious in his Army; after this, one Holyday he called his chief Captains together to a Banquet, where mention being made of the exploits perform'd by *Philip*, *Alexander* preferred himself above his Father, and extolled his own Atchievements to the Skies, the greatest part of his guests assenting thereto, but *Clytus* an Old and Commander upon confidence of the Kings Friendship, still persisted to magnifie the actions of *Philip* which so enflamed *Alexander*, that snatching a Spear from one of the Guard, he killed him at the Feast and insulted over his Dead body; but his Passion being abated he heartily repented of that rash action, lamenting his innocent Old Friend whom Wine and Gluttony had thus destroyed, and would have done execution upon himself for the same, had not his Friends prevented him; yet melting into tears he embraced the dead Body, handled his wounds and confessed to him his madness as if alive, as he taking the Spear again into his hands he had certainly slain himself if the attendants had not interposed. This resolution to dye continued with him

sever

several days after; The remembrance of his Nurse who was Sister to *Clytus* still renewed his grief, for making her so cruel a recompence for the nourishment she had given him, and that being a young man and a Conqueror he should requite her who brought him up in her arms with Flood and Murder. He then reflected on the disgrace this act would procure him both in his own Army and the Conquered Nations, appearing now more terrible among his Friends at a Banquet than being armed in the Face of his Enemies, then *Permenio* and *Philotas*, and all the Princes he had destroyed in *Macedon* represented themselves to his memory, for which he abstained four days from eating a bit of meat, till he was at last prevailed on by the Prayers of the whole Army, desiring him not so much to resent the death of one as thereby to destroy them all, nor to forsake those whom he had brought into the utmost parts of the East among barbarous and cruel Nations, sufficiently provoked by his invasions.

The persuasions of *Calisthenes* the Philosopher and his familiar acquaintance prevailed much upon him, being bred up with him in the School of *Aristotle*, and whom he sent for on purpose to record his Conquests and Victories. Having therefore resolv'd to pursue the War, he took several Nations who submitted to him into his protection; yet not long after to render himself still more hateful, he commanded, That he would not only be worshipped but adored, which was the only thing he had forborne in his proud imitation of the Persian Kings. *Calisthenes* was the most resolute opposer of this innovation, which ruined both him and divers other Princes of *Macedon*, who were all put to death

under pretence of Treason; yet would not the *Macedons* submit to adoration, but retained the ancient custom of saluting their King. He next marcht into *India* to bound his Empire with the Ocean and the farthest East, and to make himself and his Army more renowned, he covered the trappings of their Horses, and the arms of his Soldiers with Silver; when he came to the City of *Isis*, the inhabitants made no resistance because of their religious confidence in the assistance of the God *Bacchus*, by whom that City was built, which he commanded should be spared that he might follow the footsteps of their Deity; he then led his Army to see the Holy Hill of *Bacchus* which was clothed with Vines and Ivy to naturally and elegantly as if adorned by the hand and industry of the Planter; from hence he marcht to the Hills of *Dardanus* and the Kingdom of Queen *Cleopis*, who yielding to him without resistance received back her Kingdom, redeeming it by exposing her self to his pleasure, and obtaining that by wantonness which she could never have recovered by force of Arms; she called her Son, then begotten by him *Alexander*, who after enjoy'd the Kingdom of the *Indians*; she was afterward called by her subjects *Royal Harlot*.

Having marcht almost through all *India*, he came at length to a Rock as wonderful for its bigness as ascent, into which many Nations fled for security and understood that *Hercules* was by an Earthquake hindered from taking it; being thereupon transported with ambition to transcend the Actions and labours of *Hercules*, he with almost infinite difficulty and danger became Master of it, and took into protection all the Nations thereabout. One

the Indian Kings named *Porus*, was as admirable for his strength of Body as greatness of Mind, who having notice of *Alexanders* advance, prepared an Army to entertain him; the battles being joyned, he demanded of the *Macedons* their King, being resolved as a private Enemy to fight with him hand to hand. *Alexander* made no delay to answer him, and in the first encounter falling headlong to the ground, his Horse being killed under him, he was preserved by the concurrence of his Guard. *Porus* almost covered with Blood from the many wounds received, was taken Prisoner, and had such Indignation to be overcome, that though he had Quarter given he would receive no sustenance, nor suffer his wounds to be dressed, being with much difficulty perswaded to be contented to live. *Alexander* in honour of his valour sent him back safe to his own Kingdom; he erected there two Cities, one called *Nicea*, and the other *Bucephali* after the name of his Horse; he then overthrew the Armies of the *Adrestians* and divers other people, and marching to the *Euphitans* he found they attended his coming with an Army of two hundred thousand Horse, whereupon all his Souldiers being tried as well by the number of their victories as their labours, humbly besought him with tears To put a period to his Wars, and now at last to think of returning to their Countrey intreating him to consider the years of his Souldiers, whose age could scarce suffice to carry them home again; Some shewed their grey hairs, others their Wounds, some their Bodies consumed with sickness, others their loss of Blood, which they had freely shed in continual warfare both with himself and Father, and therefore desired That the remains of their worn bodies might be buried in the graves of their

*Ancestors, and however if he would not spare them, that he would spare himself, and not tempt his good Fortune by venturing it too far.* Moved with these representations, he to give an end to his Victories, commanded his Camp to be made exceeding magnificent, that by the large Extent thereof the Enemy should be terrified, and his fame admired in future Ages; his Souldiers never undertook any thing more readily, and then falling upon their formidable enemy with all their might, they soon put the undisciplined multitude to flight, and with great Joy returned to their Quarters.

From thence he marched to the River *Acceffion* on which he sailed to the Ocean, where two Nations of whom *Hercules* was the founder submitted to him, from whence he sailed to the *Sycambrians* who with fourscore and three thousand armed Foot and threescore thousand Horse were ready to receive him. Having overthrown them in the Field, he came to their chief City, and being himself the first Man that scaled the Walls, when he found them unguarded, he leaped down into the City alone without any guard. The Enemy seeing his single with a great shout ran toward him from every place, hoping by the death of one Man to end the Wars of all the World, and revenge the quarrels of so many Nations. *Alexander* resolutely resisted them, and fought alone against so many Thousands. It is incredible to be spoken that neither the multitude of his Foes, the fury of their weapons, nor the cries they made to encourage one another, could in any way affright him, he alone kill'd and put to flight so many, but at length finding he was overpowered, he got to the body of a Tree close under the Wall, where he a long time sustained their

ry, till his Soldiers understanding his danger, leapt down to his assistance, many of whom were slain, and the Battle continued doubtful until the Walls being beat down, his whole Army came to his rescue. In this Fight being shot with an Arrow under the breast, he fainted with loss of Blood, yet fought so long with one knee on the ground till he had killed two who wounded him.

The cure was more grievous than the wound, but being at last recovered, though with extream difficulty, he sent *Polypercon* with his Army to *Bablon*, he himself going with a Select party aboard his Fleet to make further discovery of the Ocean, and landing at the City of King *Ambigerus*, the Inhabitants believing he could not be overcome by the Sword, poisoned their Darts, wherewith they forced him from the Walls, and killed many of his Souldiers, among others *Ptolomy* was deadly wounded, and being ready to expire, an herb was shewn to *Alexander* in a dream, which being found and steeped in his drink recovered *Ptolomy* and the greater part of the Army; at length the City being taken, he returned to his Ships and Sacrificed to the Ocean, imploring a happy return into his Countrey, and at length arrived at the Mouth of the River *Indus*, where as a Monument of his Achievements he built the City of *Barje* and Erected Altars, and having left a Governour over the *Indians*, he marched toward *Babylon*, digging Wells by the way to procure fresh Water to his tired Souldiers; hither many of the Conquered Nations had sent their Ambassadors to accuse his Lieutenants of Oppression and Cruelty, whom *Alexander* without any respect to friendship caused to be put to death in their presence.

After this he Married *Statyra*, *Darius* Daughter and gave the most noble Virgins of all Nations for Wives to his Princes, thereby to mitigate his own fault. He then called his Army together, and promised to pay all their Debts, that they might carry home all their Booty and pay entire, which munificence was remarkable for the vastness of the Sum, Twenty three Thousand Talents being laid out in this affair; his old Souldiers being thus sent home, the younger were much displeased, and began to mutiny that they had not the same favour some of whom *Alexander* chastized, and perswaded others, but at length finding words would not prevail, he leapt unarmed from his Throne, among the Armed multitude, and seizing twelve of the chief Authors of the Sedition, hurried them to Execution, none daring to offer the least resistance. Calling then together the *Persian* Souldiers, he extolled their constant fidelity both to himself and their former Kings, and declared he would now commit himself unto their Custody and no longer to the *Macedons*; and accordingly chose a thousand of them for his Life-Guard, mingling also several Regiments of *Persians* among his *Macedons* to learn their discipline, which his Army took so much to heart, that all weeping they repaired to him, beseeching him rather to punish them than to put such a severe affront upon them, by which submission they prevailed so far that he dismissed and sent back to *Macedonia* Eleven thousand of his Old Souldiers, and their pay was continued to them in their return as if they had still served.

At this time *Ephesion* one of his Favourites, both for his Beauty, Youth, and Wisdom died, whom *Alexander* below the dignity of a King, lamented

mented a long time, erecting him a Tomb which cost twelve thousand Talents, and commanding him to be worshiped as a God.

Returning to *Babylon* from the furthest Coasts of the Ocean, he had notice that Ambassadors from *Carthage* and other Cities in *Africa*, as also from *Spain*, *Sicily*, *France*, *Sardinia*, and divers Cities in *Italy*, attended his Arrival, the Terror of his name having so possess'd the World, that all Nations submitted to him as a King destin'd to be their Ruler. For this cause, approaching *Babylon* to keep as it were a Parliament of the whole World, some Magicians advis'd him not to enter that City, affirming it would be fatal to him, therefore declining it, he turn'd aside to *Bersia*, a City heretofore unpeopled on the other side *Euphrates* where he was importuned by *Anaxarchus* the Philosopher to despise the Presages of the Magicians as false and uncertain, and it proceeding from Destiny or Nature not to be prevented. Going therefore to *Babylon*, after a while he again prepared a Solemn Feast, which he had for some time intermitted, where he devoted himself absolutely to mirth, both day and night; after which *Theophilus* his Physician invited him and his Companions to another debauch, where taking the Cup into his hand, in the middle of his draught. he groan'd as if he had been struck through with a Sword, and his Body became so extream tender that he complain'd if but touch'd, as though he had been wounded; his Friends said, his disease was occasioned by excess of Wine, though it were really Treason, the infamy whereof the power of his Successors did suppress. The Author of this Treason was *Antipater*, who when he beheld his dearest friends commanded to death, his Son in

law slain, and himself who had performed such considerable Service in *Greece* disrespected, and accused by his Mother *Olympias* of many insolencies, and likewise considered his late severity to his Lieutenants, and expected the same treatment, to make sure work with the King, he suborned his Son *Cassander*, with his Brother *Philip* and *Jolla*, who used to minister to him, to poison him; so great was the strength of the Poyson, that it could not be contained in Iron, Brass, or any thing but a Horse hoof, *Cassander* was bid to intrust none but *Thestylus*, so that when the Feast was in his House, after *Philip* had tasted the Kings Cup, having the poyson ready in cold Water, they put it into the Wine. four days after *Alexander* finding Death certainly approaching, said, *He believed it was the fate of his Family to dye about thirty years Old.* After which he pacified his Souldiers who were ready to mutiny, suspecting he perisht by Treason, being therefore brought into the highest place of the City, he admitted all into his presence, and gave them his right hand to kifs, and when all wept, he appeared without the least trouble comforting thole who impatiently lamented, his courage being now as invincible against death as formerly against his Enemies. The Souldiers departing, he askt his Friends about him, *If they thought they should have another King like him.* When all holding their Peace, he confidently presaged as if he had seen it with his Eyes, *That Macedon shou'd lose much blood in his quarrel, and many Thousand Lives would be sacrificed at his Funerall;* He then commanded his Body to be buried in the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, and then fainting away, his Attendants demanded whom he would constitute heir of his Empire, he only answered, *To the*

most Worthy; so great was the vigor of his mind, that though he left behind him his Son *Hercules*, his Brother *Alexander*, and his Wife *Roxane* big with Child, yet forgetting those Obligations, he only nominated, *The most Worthy* to be his Heir, as if it were unreasonable that any but a villainous man should succeed a Conqueror. With these words, a civil Spirit of Discord had been sown among them, but civil Capains naturally grew jealous of each other, and privately sought to gain the favour of the Soldiers to themselves; on the ninth day being Speechless, he gave his Ring off his Finger to *Perdiccas*, which for the present pacified the growing dissensions, for though by voice he was not nominated Heir, yet by choice he seemed to be so. *Alexander* deceased being Thirty three years and one month Old, a man endowed with a mighty Spirit above other men, whose Mother *Olympia* dreamt when he was conceived that she had commerce with a God, and by his Actions he after seemed to be above the condition of Mortal men; there appeared also many Presages of his future greatness on his Birth day, for two Eagles flying all that day round about the Palace, rested at last upon the balustrades of his Fathers Court, seeming to prognosticate to him the two Empires of *Europe* and *Asia*, and on the same day his Father received the glad tidings of two Victories, one in *Illyria*, and another in the *Olympick* race, whither he sent some Chariots drawn with four Horses, which portended to be instant the Victory over all the World. He was of admirable apprehension and learning, and was educated under *Aristotle* the most famous Philosopher. Being installed in his Fathers Kingdom, he commanded himself to be called, *King of a Countreys, and Lord of the World*; So great a confidence had his Souldiers in his good fortune, that he being present they feared not, though unarmed, the force of any Enemy; He never encountered any Adversary whom he did not overcome, nor besieged any City which he did not take, nor invaded any Nation over whom he did not Triumph, and therefore deservedly gained the name of *Alexander the Great*, and one of the *Worthies of the World*. Yet was this great Conqueror at length destroyed, not by the valour of his Enemies, but by Villany and Treason of his own Friends and Subjects. He lived in the Year of the World 3611. before Christ 357 years.

# Julius Cæsar.



**G**reat *Julius Cæsar* next attain'd the Name  
 Of the *Third* *Yorky* ; Whole immortal Fame  
 Remains still fresh in the Records of time,  
 He to the Empire of the World did clime,  
 And what he Conquer'd by his Sword in Fight  
 He with his Pen did elegantly write,  
 At length through many wounds his Soul hence fled  
 And he who ner'e before was Conquered  
 In War ; he who with slaughter firew'd  
 So many Lands ; with his own blood imbru'd  
 The Seat of wronged Justice ; And fell down  
 A Sacrifice t' appease the incens'd Gown.

Julius

**J**ulius Cæsar of the Noble Family of the *Julij* so called as some think from *Julus Ascanius* the Son of *Æneas*, from whom they were ambitious to have descended, and *Cæsar*, because it is said, he was cut out of his Mothers Womb. though others derive it a *Cæso Elephanto*, from his Grandfathers, killing an *Elephant*; He was but Sixteen years old when his Father died, and yet was designed the next year to be High-priest of *Jupiter*, and having divorced himself from his first Wife, whose birth was not so eminent as his Fortune, he married *Cornelia* Daughter of *Cinna*, who had been four times Consul, by whom he had his Daughter *Julia*; *Sylla* used all possible arguments to have separated him from her, but not prevailing, he pursued him as an Enemy, and designed to arrest him; At length by the intercession of the Vestal Virgins and some of his Kinsmen, he obtained pardon, though *Sylla* then cryed out by way of prediction, *Take him then since you will needs have him, but know the person for whom you have been so zealous will be the destruction of the Nobility and Common Interest we have so earnestly defended, for I assure you there are in Cæsar many Marij or disturbers of their Countrey;* He first bore Arms in *Asia* as a Voluntier, and afterward in *Cilicia*, but hearing of *Sylla's* death, and hoping for new troubles from the discontents of *M. Lepidus*, he return'd to *Rome*, where he accused *C. Dolabella* of extortion, but unable to make good his charge, and *Dolabella* acquit, he withdrew to *Rhodes* both to avoid envy, and to study more privately under *A. Molon* the most celebrated Orator of those times. In his passage he was taken by Pyrates, in whose hands he continued forty days with great perturbation of mind with  
only

only his Physician, and two servants, having sent away the rest to procure his ransom, who bringing fifty Talents, he was set ashore; to recompence their kindness, he puts immediately again to Sea, pursues, overtakes and executes these Robberies, as he had often threatned them in jest, when he was their Prisoner.

In the mean time *Mithridates* making great devastation in the neighbouring Countreys, *Cæsar* thinking it dishonourable to lye still while his Allies were in distress. he pass'd from *Rhodes* to *Asia*, and raising what Forces he could, beat *Mithridates* Governour out of those Provinces, and confirmed several in their allegiance who before were inclining to revolt. The first dignity bestow'd on him by the People was to be *Tribune*, which Office he strenuously maintained. Being *Questor* he made Funeral Orations, according to custom, in praise of *Julia* his Aunt, and *Cornelia* his Wife, wherein he speaks thus of his Extraction. *My Aunt Julia by the Mother side was descended from Kings, and by the Fathers she was allied to the Gods, for from Ancus Marcius the Marcij, who were called Reges or Kings are derived, and the Julij were derived from Venus. In our House therefore we have the Majesty of Kings, who are the most potent among men, and the Veneration of the Gods, who are more powerful than they.* As *Questor* the Government of the furthest part of *Spain* fell to his Lot, and going his Circuit to keep Courts of Justice, he came to *Cadex*, where observing the Image of *Alexander* in the Temple of *Hercules*, he fetcht a deep sigh for having done nothing remarkable at that Age wherein he had Conquered the World; Upon which contemplation he begg'd to be immediately

dismiss

dismiss'd designing for *Rome* to attend some greater Enterprize. He likewise dream'd the Night before, that he had ravish'd his Mother, and was extremely exalted when the Interpreters told him it was a presage of his Dominion over the whole Earth, *since the Mother which seem'd to be violated could be nothing but the Earth the common Mother of all.*

Departing therefore out of *Spain* before his Commission was expired, he went amongst the *Latin* Colonies who were at that time pressing for their Freedom, and if not prevented, had certainly excited them to Sedition. Yet this did not discourage him, for being made *Ædil*, he was suspected of Conspiracy with *M. Crassus*, *Sylla* and *Antonius*, their design was to have set upon the Senate, and having cut the Throats of such as they thought convenient, *Crassus* was to have been Dictator, and *Cæsar*, Master of the Horse, and the Republick to be settled according to their contrivance, but at the day appointed either for fear or remorse, *Crassus* absented himself, their Plot was not Executed. In his *Ædilship* he beautified the Market-places and Halls of Justice, and adorned the Capitol with Galleries, that from thence the common People might be spectators of the Baiting of wild Beasts, Stage-Plays, and such other diversions as might insinuate his generosity toward them; To which were added Sword-Players in so great numbers, that his Enemies alarm'd at their multitude, published an Edict to restrain them to a certain number; having hereby oblig'd the People, he intended to get the Government of *Egypt* to himself by their Act, and when the Nobility prevented him therein, he was much disturb'd; Yet  
by

by his liberality he soon after obtained the Office of High-Priest, which he managed with extravagant profuseness.

The Conspiracy of *Cataline* being discovered and the Senate generally condemning him and his Accomplices to death, *Cæsar* only was the Man who endeavoured to moderate the Sentence into Imprisonment and Confiscation, which he prest with so much heat, that had not *Cato's* Oration recollected them, the whole Senate had complied. Yet he afterward opposed the Execution of the Decree, with that obstinacy, that he was threatned to be kill'd by the Guards, who set their Swords to his Throat, and frightened him into compliance. He next asserted some Priviledges in behalf of the People contrary to the mind of the Senate, who thereupon forbid him to proceed in executing them, of which he took no notice but went on, till some Souldiers were ordered to interrupt him; Then he dismiss his Officers, and laid by his Purple Robe, retiring privately to his own House, as if submitting to the iniquity of that time. Two days after the People came to him in great throngs, and in a tumultuous way offered him their assistance, but he appeased them beyond all expectation, and the Senate (who suddainly met about that Commotion) sent him thanks by some Principle Persons; He was also re-invited into the Senate, commended, restor'd, and the Decree for his suspension revoked.

He fell again into some trouble upon an accusation of being concern'd in *Catalines* Conspiracy, but appealing to the Testimony of *Cicero*, he was cleared of it, and his Accuser fined, his goods seized, and himself almost torn in pieces by the People.

People. In a short time he was made Consul with *Bibulus*, and some affronts being put upon him by the Senate, he contracted a strict Friendship with *Pompey*, at that time at defiance with the Senate, to whom he reconciled *Crassus*, and joining all together, nothing for the future could be transacted in the State but by the consent of all three. After his promotion to the Consulship, a Law called *Lex Agraria* being propounded, and his Companion *Bibulus* protesting against it, *Cæsar* violently drove him out of the place, and finding upon his complaint of that violence, that none of the Senate durst move in his behalf, in utter despair he retired immediately to his House where he continued all the rest of his Consulship, so that now *Cæsar* had the sole administration of Affairs, which he managed with that uncontrollable arbitrariness, that some merry Citizens upon subscribing any Will or Record writ thus, *Not when Cæsar and Bibulus, but when Julius and Cæsar were Consuls*, and these Verses were dispersed,

*Non Bibulo quidquam, &c.*

*All things of late Great Cæsar acts alone,  
Poor Bibulus is out of Fashion grown.*

Upon all occasions he extended his power to the utmost; The Farmers of the Revenues petitioning for abatement because of the hardness of their Bargain, he abated them a third part, admonishing them to bid more warily for the future. He caused *Cato* to be hailed violently out of the Senate and committed, for only interrupting him, and others were made sensible of his least displeasure. He then married *Calphurnia* the Daughter of *Piso*, by which alliance he still grew greater, and had a Triumph

Triumph allowed him for conquering *Gallia* nor *France*, with which advancement he was so elated that a while after in a full Assembly he boasted he had laid his Enemies on their backs. His achievements during the nine years wherein he had the principal command of the Army were generally these. He reduced into a Province that part of *France* which lies between the *Pyrenean Mountains*, the *Alps*, the Mountains *Gerbenna*, the *Rhine* and the *Rhose*, containing three thousand two hundred Miles in circumference, imposing a vast Tribute upon all the great Towns and Cities; He was the first of all the Romans, who built a Bridge over the *Rhine*, assailed the *Germans* on the other side the River, and gave them several considerable defeats; He invaded the *Brittains* likewise, who were till then unknown, and having over-run them in a short time, forced them to give him Hostages and Contribution; Amongst all the Variety and Greatness of his Enterprizes, he never had ill fortune but thrice. First upon the Coast of *Brittain*, where his whole Fleet had like to have miscarried by storm; The Second in *France* where one of his Legions was intirely cut off, and the third on the Frontiers of *Germany*, where two of his Lieutenants were circumvented by an Ambuscade and defeated.

At this time the Common wealth was in great consternation, and the Senate resolving to create but one Consul which should be *Pompey*, *Cæsar* prevailed with the Tribunes who were endeavouring to make him his Colleague, that they should propose to the People, That in respect of his absence upon Publick Affairs they would make him capable of being chosen again when his Consulship was out, lest otherwise

otherwise he should be constrained to leave the Wars he had so prosperously begun, unfinished; Having succeeded in his desires, his hopes were enlarged with his Designs, there was no kind of Bounty or Munificence which he omitted to all People; He began to build the Town-Hall with the Spoils of his Enemies, paying a vast Sum for the Ground; And having published a solemn Sword-play, and made a Feast to the People in memory of his Daughter, he not only imployed all the Cooks and Victuallers of the City to provide what they could get, but made vast preparations likewise at home; He doubled the pay of his Souldiers for ever; He endeavoured to continue his Friendship with Pompey, by promising him *Octavia* his sisters Grandaughter in Marriage; He obliged all Persons about Pompey, and most of the Senators either by giving or lending them Money, upon very reasonable Terms; He ingratiated himself with the rest by frequent invitations or noble Presents, not forgetting to let their Servants partake of his bounty according to their interest with their Masters. All Criminals, Debtors and Prodigals had their Sanctuary in him, provided their Crimes, Debts and Necessities were not beyond his relief, in which case he used plainly to tell them, *They had nothing to pray for but a Civil War.*

Nor was he less studious in insinuating into Foreign Princes and Provinces; To some he would make Presents of a thousand Prisoners at once; To others he would send as many and great supplies as he pleased without consent or Authority of Senate or People. He likewise beautified and adorned the most eminent Cities in *Italy, France, Spain, Asia, and Greece* with their most considerable

considerable Buildings; Till at length all being amazed to see whither these things should tend, *Marcellus* the Consul proposed to the Senate to name a Successor to *Cæsar* before his time was expired, because the War being finished and Peace restored, it would be convenient to disband the Army, which was accordingly done, though opposed by the Tribunes, and *Cæsar* was likewise deprived of the Provinces over which he was Governor; *Cæsar* being nettled at the fierce opposition against him, humbly address'd to the Senate. *That either that Favour and Priviledge of the People might be made good to him, or that all other Generals might lay down their Commands;* intending thereby that *Pompey* the Senates General should dismiss his Forces, and hoping that he could afterward sooner raise a new Army than *Pompey*. But the Senate not thinking it fit to capitulate when a Subject, *Cæsar* went into the lower part of *France*, resolving to oppose with his Sword whatever Decree the Senate should make against the intercession of the Tribunes of the People who were of his Party, and this was his pretence for the Bloody Civil Wars that followed, though *Pompey* used to say: That not being able to finish these publick Buildings which he had begun with so much magnificence, nor to satisfy the expectations of the People with his private Estate, he resolved to put all things into confusion. Others say, he was jealous of being questioned for what he had done illegally in his first Consulship, contrary to the Laws and Remonstrances of the Tribunes; and the rather because *Cato* had solemnly sworn to impeach him as soon as ever he parted from his Army, and it was generally said, That if he return'd as a private

vate Person, they would handle him as they did Milo, and make him answer before the Judges with strong Guards about him, which seems the more probable by what he said at the Battel of Pharsalia when he saw his Adversaries run, *This is their own doings, I my self must have been condemned after so many Noble exploits had I not begg'd the assistance of my Army*; Some said that having been so long used to command, and cunningly computing his own and Enemies Power, he laid hold of that occasion to usurp that power which he had long before designed, since he had often in his Mouth two Verses of *Euripides*.

*Nam si violandum est jus, &c.*

*Ne're stand on Justice when the Stake's a Crown,  
In lesser things pretend Religion.*

When he had Intelligence that the intercession of the Tribunes was ineffectual, and that they were gone out of Rome, he made bold with a Bakers Mules, and instantly clapt them into his Chariot, and after Sun set travelled with great privacy through by-lanes to his Troops on the Banks of Rubicon, whither being come, he stood still a while ruminating upon the Enterprize he was undertaking, at last turning to those next him, he said, *Thus far we are safe, and may return if we please, if we pass but this Bridge we shall have nothing to trust to but our Arms*. While he stood doubting, there appeared to him a Person of a Remarkable Stature and Beauty sitting hard by him, and playing upon a Reed, not only the Shepherds, but several of the Souldiers ran to hear him, and some Trumpeters among the rest, which being observed by this Piper, he suddenly snatcht a Trumpet out of one

one of their hands, and leaping instantly into the Water, he sounded a charge which he continued to the other side of the River with such loudness as made the Earth tremble again; upon which Cæsar cried out; *Come then, it is decreed, let us go whether the Prodigies of the Gods, and the Iniquity of our Enemies lead us.*

Having passed his Army over the River, and joined with the Tribunes of the People, who being expelled out of the City, retired to him; he made an Oration to his Souldiers, and with Tears in his Eyes implor'd their Fidelity and Assistance, affirming he would strip himself of all rather than any should go unsatisfied who asserted his Honour; after this he possessed himself of several Towns, and marching toward *Brandusium* whither *Pompey* and the Consuls were fled for more speedy transportation, he endeavoured to prevent them but in vain, and so returned to *Rome* with his Army, where calling the Senate together, and advising about the most weighty matters of State, he then marched into *Spain* against the most considerable of *Pompey's* Forces, commanded then by three Lieutenants, saying at his going thither, *That he was now going against an Army without a General, but at his return his next Expedition would be against a General* (meaning *Pompey*) *without an Army.* He was opposed at *Marseilles*, but at length he reduced it, and settled *Spain* in a short time. Coming back to *Rome*, and ordering all things there according to his own mind, he marched against *Pompey* himself, and besieged him in his own Camp four Months with incredible labour, and at last utterly defeated him at the Battle of *Pharsalia*; He pursued him to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* where he finds him slain by King *Ptolemy* who was

conspiring the same entertainment for him, whereupon he was there engaged in a most desperate War, having neither time nor place to defend himself, yet though it was Winter, and his Supplies on that account uncertain, though he was shut up within the same Walls with a numerous and subtle Enemy, and unprovided of all kind of necessaries, he overcame them at last, made himself Master of all Egypt, and gave the command of it to *Cleopatra*, and her youngest Brother, not daring to make it a Province, lest falling into the hands of a Pragmatical Governor, it might cause new disturbances. When *Pompeys* head was presented him he wept bitterly, and caused him to be honorably buried, saying, *I lament Pompeys Fall, and fear my own Fortune*; And finding many Letters in his Coffers whereby divers shewed their good will to *Pompey*, and hatred toward him, he never read them, but instantly burnt them all, lest being exasperated by them he should have been tempted to commit some great mischief; when *Pompeys* Images were thrown down, he set them up again, which made *Cicero* say, *That Cæsar in setting up Pompeys Images again made his own slanderer*. He accounted his Conquest of the two Sons of *Pompey* the Great in *Andeluzza* in *Spain* the most glorious of all his Victories, for he would often say, *That at other times he fought for Fame and Glory, but that day for his Life, which he had never fought for before*.

From *Alexandria* he went into *Syria*, and from thence to *Pontus*, where in four hours he beat *Mithridates* quite out of the Field; after which he reduced *Scipio*, *Zuba* and *Pompeys* Sons in *Spain*. In all his Civil Wars he never received any defeat in person, but only in his Lieutenants, *Curio* miscarrying.

rying in *Africk*, and *Antonius* taken Prisoner, *D. Labella* lost his Fleet in *Illiricum*, and *Domitius* his Army in *Pontus*; Once at *Dyracchium* when *Pompey* repulsed him, but not prosecuting his advantage *Cæsar* declared, *He knew not how to make the best of a Victory*; His next Exigence was in *Spain* above mentioned, where in his last Battle his affairs were so desperate, that he thought once to kill himself. His wars being ended, he triumpht five times, after he had defeated *Scipio* four times in a month, and once more after the victory over the Sons of *Pompey*. his first and most magnificent Triumph was that of the *Gauls*, his next of *Alexandria*, the third of *Pontus*, the fourth of *Africk*, and the last of *Spain*. the Pomp and preparation of each of them being different and various. On the day of his *Gallian* Triumph the Axletree of his Chariot breaking, he had like to have been cast upon the ground, he ascended to the Capitol with lights, having forty Elephants attending him on both hands, with carriers of Torches. In his *Pontick* Triumph upon the several Pageants this Motto was inscribed, *Veni, Vidi, Vici, I came, I saw, I overcome*, alluding to the expedition of his Conquests. He bestowed very great gifts and possessions upon his Old Souldiers and exhibited several Prizes, Stage-Plays, and other magnificent shews to please the People; and applying himself to the Settlement of the State, he reformed the Calender which was then become confused, and reduced it to that Account which from him is to this day called the *Julian Account*. He filled up the Senate according to his own mind none daring refuse to chuse whom he recommended. In the administration of Justice he was diligent and severe, and reduced the Extravagancy of Coaches, Diet and Cloths.

His stature was tall, his complexion white, his limbs strong and compact, his visage full, his eyes black and lively, his temper sound and healthy, only in his latter days he was subject to Swoounding fits, and to be affrighted in his Dreams; twice he was surprized with the falling-sickness as he sat in judgment. His baldness was a great trouble to him, and had often exposed him to the scoffs of his Enemies, and therefore among all the Honours conferred upon him by the Senate and People, he received none with more delight than the privileged of wearing a Laurel Garland perpetually; In his Cloths he was singularly remarkable, wearing his long Senators Robe studded with Gold, fringed at the hands and girt about, but always loosely, which gave occasion to that expression of *Sylla*, who oft admonisht the Nobility, *To beware of that Boy who went girded so slightly*; He was exceedingly addicted to Neatness, and sumptuous Hospitality at his Table; It is reported he undertook the Voyage into *Great Britain* in expectation of Pearls, whose value he could judge by positing them in his hands; he was a great Lover, and a most curious Collector of Jewels, Seals, Pictures, Statues, and all kind of Antiquities; he spared no cost for Slaves if young and handsome. He kept his House in such exact Discipline, even in little things as well as great, that he clapt one of his Servants into Irons, for giving some Guests worse Bred than himself, and punished another of his Gentlemen whom he much favoured, with death, for committing Adultery with the Wife of a *Roman Knight*, though no complaint was brought against him.

Yet the general report was that himself was much given to Women, (if not worse) and with his liberality

ality debauched many Ladies of Quality, and among others *Mutia* the Wife of *Pompey*, who was often upbraided, *That out of an extravagant ambition & greatness he had Married Cæsars Daughter for whose sake he had put away his own Wife though he had three Children by her*, and they were wont in Passion to call him *Adulterer*; but his greatest affection was for *Servilia* the Mother of *Brutus*, presenting her with a Pearl of a very vast value, and suffering her to purchase Lands at a very low rate; nor did he abstain from the Ladies in the Provinces where he commanded, if we may believe what the Soldier sang at his *Gallick Triumph*,

*Look to your Wives, our bald-pate Fornicator  
Will cuckold you; see therefore to the matter;  
His Money's spent in France, He's now come home  
At the Old Rate to borrow more at Rome.*

He was likewise inamoured of several Queens as *Eunoe* Wife of the King of *Mauritania* and others; but his chiefest Passion was for *Cleopatra*, with whom he would oft entertain himself till next morning passing with her in the same Barge or Pleasure boat into *Egypt* almost as far as *Ethiopia*, and had doubtless gone through had not his Army mutined and refused to follow him. He after invited her to *Rome*, and sent her back with many Honours and Rewards; he permitted her to call a Son of hers by his name, who its said did exactly resemble him. That he was temperate in drinking, his very Enemies confess *Cato's* saying was; *That he was the soberest man ever went about to subvert the Government of the State*. In his Diet he was so indifferent, that being at a publick Entertainment where ill of

was brought up instead of good, the rest refusing to touch it, he eat very heartily, lest otherwise he should upbraid his Host of poverty or neglect. He abstained from no way of getting Money in his Civil and Military Commands, and maintained his Civil Wars, Triumphs, and shews by all manner of Rapine and Sacrilege. In Eloquence and Martial Conduct he excelled the best of his Predecessors, none being more pungent nor frequent in his Sentences, or more Neat and Elegant in his words. He writ the Commentaries of his own Actions in the Wars of *France* and against *Pompey*, in so Judicious, Eloquent and Modest a Stile, as justly makes it a question whether he writ or fought with the greater Spirit.

At his Weapon, and riding the Great Horse he was excellently expert, and in labour most indefatigable, marching constantly at the head of his Army, both on Horseback and a Foot, always with his head bare in all weathers. His diligence was so incredible, that upon an expedition he would go fifty Leagues a day in a *Hackney* Chariot, swimming over Rivers if any were in his way, or else passing over with blown Bladders, so as he out ran all Intelligence of him. In his Martial undertakings, it is doubtful whether he used more Caution or Courage, he never marched his Army in any dangerous ways, till he had first thoroughly discovered them; Before his landing in *England*, he himself surveyed the Ports and Accesses to go into that Island. Having notice that his Camp was Besieged in *Germany*, he passed the Enemies Guards disguised like a *Frenchman*, and came safe to their relief. No Religious scruple ever hindered his designs; when he went against *Juba*, the least

ran away just as it was to be Sacrificed, which was thought an ill Omen, yet he valued it not; As he was getting out of the Ship he fell to the ground, but perverting the bad presage he cried out, *I take possession of thee O Africk.* When he saw any Battel doubtful he dismounted his Troopers, and sent away all their Horses and his own first, that it being impossible to escape, they might either Fight or Dye. He rid upon a most remarkable Horse, whose Feet were almost like a Mans, the Hoofs being cloven to the Toes, he bred him up from a Colt with great care, because the Astrologers declared, *That Horses Master should have the Empire of the World,* Neither would the Horse suffer any Body upon him, but Cæsar who back'd himself.

He several times restored the Battel when it was almost lost, by opposing himself against them that fled, taking them by the Throats, and forcing their Faces toward the Enemy. After the Battel of *Pharsalia*, going to Sea in a Bark by himself, he met with ten of the Enemies Ships, and stoutly commanded them to yield, which they instantly performed. At the Siege of *Alexandria*, as he was attempting the Bridge, the Enemy made a desperate Sally, and forced him into a Boat, into which others throwing themselves, he leapt into the Sea, and swam two hundred paces to the next Ship, though he held his left hand above water to preserve some Papers, and haled his Generals Robe after him with his Teeth lest it should fall into his Adversaries hands; He considered his Souldiers neither by their Qualities nor Wealth, but their Courage and Strength, using them all alike, with the same severity and indulgence, and would

would oft give them false Alarms; If they were at any time discouraged with the report of the number of their Enemies, he would not lessen but increase their number above what was true. As upon the approach of Juba whose power was terrible to them, he called them together, and said; *Know that in a few days Juba will be here with ten Legions, thirty Thousand Men at Arms, an hundred Thousand Horse, and three hundred Elephants Therefore let every one forbear to inquire or concern himself further, for I am sufficiently informed; and if any presume to discourage you, I will put him into the oldest Ship I can get, and expose him to the mercy of the Winds and Floods.*

He neither took notice of all faults, nor punished them alike; Those that were seditious or deserted their Colours he punished severely; After a Victory he would abate his strict Discipline, suffering all their Riot and Luxury, boasting often, *That his Souldiers could fight in their very perfumes.* He used to call them his Companions and Fellow Souldiers, and kept them always brave in Arms shining with Gold and Silver, that they might fight more stoutly if but to save their Armor; he loved them so well that hearing of the defeat of his party under Titavius, he let his Beard and Hair grow for indignation till he was thoroughly revenged; By which obliging carriage his Souldiers had such an entire affection for him, that when he first undertook the Civil Wars, there was not a Captain in his Legions but offered to find him a Horse out of their own pay, neither did any forsake him, and though taken by the Enemies, and offered their lives to take up Arms against him, chose rather to dye; They endured hunger and other

extremities of War with extraordinary constancy, and when repulsed at *Dyracchium*, they came and offered themselves to be punished, so that *Cæsar* had more trouble to comfort than correct them. During his ten years War in *Gaul* they never mutinied; in his Civil Wars but seldom, and then returned presently to their Duty; After he had made himself Emperor, he advanced Persons of the meanest condition to the highest honours, for which being blamed, he said, *If they were Thieves and Murderers, and had stuck to me in defence of my honour, I would have done the same.*

He was not naturally revengeful, and for Clemency and Moderation was admirable; At the Battle of *Pharsalia* he proclaimed, *That all Citizens should be spared; And none were killed but in the heat of fight.* And having information of several conspiracies and meetings in the night, he troubled them no further than by Edict to let them know they were discovered. To such as spoke ill of him, he thought it sufficient to admonish them before the People to desist for the future, and being severely aspersed by Libels whose Authors were in his Power, he took all patiently without revenge. Yet many of his Speeches and his Irregular Actions sufficiently discover that he much abused his Authority, and committed many Capital Crimes: For besides the extravagant Honours he assumed, as the perpetual Dictatorship, the continual Consulship, the Censorship, the Title of Emperor and Father of his Countrey, a Statue among the Kings, a Chair of Gold in the Senate, and another in the Courts of Justice; he usurped greater Dignities than became a Man, as to have his Image carried like a God in the *Cercensian* Games; He had his Temples,

Temples, Altars, and Images placed by the Gods, his consecrated Beds and his Priests; In short there were no Honours whatever, but he took or gave as he pleased. Nor did his publick Expressions speak him less presumptuous, saying usually, *The Common-wealth was now but a word without either Body or Soul. That Sylla was no good Grammarian to part with his Dictatorship so easily; That hereafter he was to be spoke to with more reverence, and every word he uttered was to be lookt on as a Law.* Nay so confident was he grown that when a Beast in Sacrifice was found without a Heart, which the Spectators said was an ill Omen; *Trouble not your selves, says he, they shall be better when I please, nor is it to be thought a Prodigie if a Beast wants a Heart.* But the most cruel, and desperate hatred against him rose from hence, that when the Senate came to him in a Body with most Honourable Decrees, he received them sitting before the Temple of *Venus*; And in one of his Triumphs passing by the Seats of the Tribunes, and observing all the Company rose up and saluted him but *P. Aquila* the Tribune, he in great indignation cryed out; *Well done Tribune Aquila, you had best try if you can wrest the Government of the Common-wealth out of my hands with your Tribune-ship*; When at a Festival one had put a Crown of Laurel on his Statue, and the Tribunes ordered it to be taken off, he was so offended, taking it for an ill Omen of his Coronation, that he sharply rebuked them, and turned them out of their Commands. He suffered some Persons to salute him with the Title of King; And it was affirmed that he resolved suddenly to declare his Opinion that *Caesar* should be called King, because he found

in the Books of the *Syſis*, that the *Parthians* were not to be Conquered but by a King.

This was the great occasion of hastening the Conspiracy against him, and their Councils were now united, the People growing sensible of their Condition, and wishing for some body to assert their Liberties; Some writ under the Statue of the former *Brutus*, *Would to God thou were alive again*; Others under *Cæsar's* Image, *Brutus was created the first Consul for expelling Kings, and this Man the last of Kings for suppressing Consuls*; The Conspiracy was managed by above threescore Persons, the chief were *C. Cassius*, *Marcus* and *Decimus Brutus*, they long deliberated whether to throw him over the Bridge, or to kill him at his entrance into the Theatre, but when the Senate had Order to meet in *Pompey's* Court upon the Ides of *March*, they preferred that time and place before all the rest.

*Cæsar* had warning of his Death by many Presages; In digging up some Sepulchers at *Capua*, they found in the Monument of *Capys* Founder of that City, a Brass Table with this Inscription in Greek, *When the Bones of Capys shall be discovered, it shall come to pass that a Person descended from Julius shall be murdered by his Kindred, and his Death revenged a while after with the ruin of all Italy*; Not many days before this disaster, his Horses which he had consecrated at his passage over the *Rubicon*, being turned into the Fields, refused to eat, and seem'd to weep abundantly. As he was at Sacrifice, *Spurinna* the Southsayer bid him beware of the danger hanging over his head which would scarce be deferred beyond the Ides of *March*; The day before, a little Bird called *Regaliolus* flying into *Pompey's* Court with a Branch of Laurel in her mouth,

mouth, was pursued by several Birds out of the next Grove and torn in pieces there. That night he himself dreamt he was flying above the Clouds, and sometimes shaking *Jupiter* by the hand. *Calphurnia* his Wife dreamt likewise that the top of the House was fallen down, and that her Husband was stabbed in her Arms, and immediately the doors flew open of themselves; Upon which she earnestly perswaded him not to go to the Senate that day, but all the Charms of her loving Eloquence and Tenderneſs could not prevail; Hear his answer in the words of the Elegant *Lucan*, as excellently rendred into *English*.

Ah Dear *Calphurnia*.

Dearer to me than that life breath I draw  
Would'st thou forbear thy grief, it could not lye  
Within the power of any Prodigie  
To make this day a sad one; should I hear  
Begin to learn that superſtitious fear  
Of Fatal days and hours, what day to me  
Could e're hereafter from ſuch fears be free,  
I only ſhould my wretched mind torment  
And not my deſtin'd time of Death prevent,  
But live for ever with vain fear diſeaſ'd  
When e're *Aſtrologers* and *Augurs* pleas'd,  
If *Caeſars* danger grow from diſcontent  
Of *Rome*, not one days abſence can prevent  
Nor ſcarce reſcrieve my Fate, and once to dye  
Better than ever fear Conſpiracy.  
What good can ſtrongeſt Guards on me conſer,  
But make me live perpetual Priſoner?  
Why ſhould I fear the Peoples diſcontent?  
Who now enjoy under my Government  
More wealth, more ſafety, and proſperity.  
Than by my Death they could? The Death of me

That have already reach't the height of all  
 Glory and State that can to man befall.  
 And wrought my furthest ends, can never be  
 So much my own as their Calamity.  
 Oh do not fear thy Dream, *Calphurnia*,  
 Nor sad Presages from such trifles draw,  
 But if they are Presages, tell me then,  
 (For our two Dreams to night have different been.)  
 Which should prevail? Methought I flew above  
 The lofty Clouds and toucht the hand of *Jove*.  
 And to my self did seem more great and high  
 Than e're before; what but felicity  
 Should this portend? I dare not now suspect  
 In Peace, Heavens care who helpt me to effect  
 My roughest Wars; Oh let no sad surmise  
 With causeless grief bedew *Calphurnias* Eyes.

Yet though he seemed to slight these Prodigies,  
 they had such influence upon him, that he had once  
 some thoughts of staying at home that day. But  
 D. *Bruus* coming, and perswading him not to dis-  
 appoint the Senate now it was full, and had long  
 attended him, he went about Eleven a Clock; By  
 the way he was presented by a Person he met with  
 a Paper discovering the whole Conspiracy, but he  
 put it among his Papers in his left hand as if he  
 would read it anon. Having then Sacrificed to the  
 Gods, and succeeding in none, in defiance of all  
 these ill *Omens*, he entred the Senate, laughing at  
*Spurinna* for a false Prophet, seeing the Ides of  
*March* were come without any disaster, to which he  
 rep'ied, *They are come indeed but not past*. As soon as  
 he was set, the Conspirators placed themselves a-  
 bout him pretending to do him honour, and im-  
 mediately *Cimber Tullius* who had ingaged to begin,  
 address

address himself to him as if to demand something, but *Cæsar* seeming to put him off to another time, *Climber* catcht hold of his Gown by both Shoulders, and *Cæsar* crying out that, *This was violence*, one of the *Cassii* came and stab'd him under the Throat, *Cæsar* laying hold of his Arm struck it through with his Dagger, and endeavouring to rise was stopt by another Wound, when *Brutus* assaulted him he cryed out, *And art thou amongst them too my Sen Brutus?* but seeing several Swords presented to his Breast, he covered his head with his Gown, and in this manner received twenty three Wounds, and died without speaking a word, or fetching so much as a sigh. Which the Poet thus expresses.

Hopeless he hides his Face and fixed stands  
T' indure the fury of revenging hands.  
Suppressing groans, or words, as loth to shame  
His former life, or dying, stain the Fame  
Of those great deeds throughout the World exprest  
These silent thoughts revolving in his Breast.

"Yet has not Fortune changed, nor given the  
"Of *Cæsars* head to any Conqueror. (power  
"By no Superiors proud command I dye,  
"But by subjected *Romes* Conspiracy.  
"Who to the World confesses by her fears,  
"My power and strength to be too great for hers,  
"And from Earths highest Throne sends me to be  
"By after Ages made a Deity.

Being dead, all the Conspirators fled, and he was carried home in a Litter; They once resolved to have drawn his Body into *Tyber*, to have confiscated his Estate, and made void all his Acts, but were afraid of *M. Antonius* the Consul. He was after-  
ward

ward buried with very great Magnificence and Pomp, and instead of a Funeral Oration, *M. Antonius* the Consul published an Act of the Senate, by which they decreed him all Honour both Humane and Divine, and likewise caused an Oath to be read, whereby they obliged themselves in the defence of a single Person. The Funerals being over, the People ran in Multitudes with Firebrands in their hands to set the Houses of *Brutus* and *Cassius* on Fire. Some thought that his Sickneſs made him deſire to live no longer, all agree he died according to his own deſire, for reading how *Cyrus* being under the extremity of a Diſeaſe, gave directions for his Funeral, abhorring ſo tedious a Death, he wiſht when he died it might be of a ſudden, and the day before his Death being at Supper with *Lepidus*, a Queſtion ariſing which was the beſt Death, he declared, *In his Judgment a ſudden and unexpected.* He died in the 56 year of his Age, and was Canoniz'd among the Gods, not only by thoſe who made the Decree, but by the perſuaſion of the People. Of his Murtherers ſcarce any out-lived him three years, or died a natural Death. All ſtood Condemned, and fell by divers Accidents, ſome drowned at Sea, others killed in Fight, and ſome flew themſelves with the ſame Dagger wherewith they had Murdered *Cæſar*. He lived in the year of the World, 3901. and before the Birth of Chriſt 47 years.

Joshua Capt. General of Israel



**J**oshua's much Worshier than the Three before  
They False Gods he the True God did adore,  
By whose Great Pow'r and over-ruling hand  
The Sun and Moon he caused still to stand,  
And made a longer day than er'e was known  
Whereby Gods Enemies might be overthrown.  
He thirty Kings subdu'd in Canaan,  
And settled Israel in their Conquer'd Land,  
At length being full of Years and Victories  
He leaves to Israel this his last advice,  
That they should serve the Lord and him obey,  
And then God from the Earth takes him away.

Who

WH O can see the Sun and not remember *Joshua*, and the great Commerce that this valorous Captain had with the King of Stars? all the world lift up their Eyes to it, but none but he hath lifted up his voice so far as it, to make himself be heard, and obeyed. The Stars knew *Joshua* (or *Jesus*) because he bore the name of him that formed them: it is he that gave us the foretastes of the name of *Jesus*, at which the Heaven, the Earth, and Hell do bend the knee.

*Moses* kowing that by Gods appointment he was to die, and not enter into the Land of *Canaan*; when they came upon the Borders, he called the *Israelites* together and spake to them to this purpose; Seeing, saith he, I go to my Ancestors, and God hath prefixed this day for my departure, it is very just that while I am alive and stand in your presence, I should give him thanks for the Care and providence he hath hitherto had of y<sup>r</sup> Affairs, not only in delivering you from so many evils but also in largely imparting his blessings to you, and because he hath also assisted me with his favour whilst with my utmost I endeavoured to make you as happy as possible, for it is he only who hath begun and accomplished all those great things that have been done for you, and who hath made me his Minister and Servant in all the good which you have received; For all which Blessings, I have thought it requisite in departing from you to praise the goodness of that God, who in time to come shall have the care and charge over you, and to acquit my self of that debt, I leave you this remembrance, that you ought to serve and honour the Lord, and reverence the Ordinances which he hath given you, whereby he may continue his favour toward you, and may give you grace to preserve and keep his Excellent Commands; surely a Law-giver that were no more than a man, would be much displeased with those

who should violate his Ordinances, and set them at naught; do not you therefore tempt God, who is provoked to anger when those Laws which he himself hath established and given you shall be contemned and neglected.

Whilst *Moses* pronounced these his last words, and foretold to the Tribes their several Destinies, and wished them all manner of blessings, the whole multitude brake out into Tears, and the Women beating their breasts, shewed their sorrow for his Death; the Children likewise lamented because in their tender years they had understood the virtue and famous Acts of *Moses*; who beholding their affection, could not restrain himself from Tears; afterward he walked toward the place where he was to die, and they all followed him weeping, when beckoning to them to stand still, and not afflict him any longer with their griefs, having appointed *Joshua* to be his Successor to head the Armies against the *Canaanites*, according to the Command of God, and laid his hands on him, he went accompanied only with him and *Eleazer* the High Priest, up to the Mount *Abarim*, which is very high, and from whence he could discover the greatest part of the Land of *Canaan*, where taking his last leave of *Joshua* and *Eleazer*, with many endearing imbraces, on a sudden a Cloud encompassed him, and he was carried into a certain Valley where he died and was buried. The whole time of his Life was an hundred and twenty years, the third part whereof he spent in governing this great People; in Counsel and Judgment he had no equal; In Eloquence he was incomparable; His skill in War made him renowned amongst the greatest Captains, and no Man had the gift of Prophecy in so great a degree, for his words seemed as so many Oracles, and as if inspired by

by God himself, The People mourned for him thirty days with real grief and trouble; In short, he left behind him a great estimation among all who were acquainted with his Virtues and Graces.

After *Moses* was taken from among Men, and the time of mourning past, *Joshua* a Man in whom was the Spirit of wisdom, commanded the People to prepare and march forward to Battel; Sending spies to *Jericho* to sound their Minds, and discover their Forces, and then raising his Camp, he proceeded toward the River *Jordan*; And the Princes of the Tribes of *Ruben* and *Gad*, and of the half Tribe of *Manasses* (to whom the Countrey of the *Amorites*, which was the Seventh part of *Canaan*, was given for an habitation) having furnished him with Fifty Thousand Men, he proceeded toward the Enemy; At which time the Spies returning, and having surveyed *Jericho* gave an Account thereof, and likewise how narrowly they escaped, having been hid by *Rahab* the Harlot under some packs of Linnen, who being thus delivered from danger by her means, she desired them to swear, *That when they should take Jericho, and kill all the Inhabitants with the Sword, as she knew that God had commanded, they would save her life and the lives of her Family as she had saved theirs*; Which they accordingly agreed to, advising her that when she should perceive the City ready to be taken, she should bring all that she would have spared into her own house and then hang a red Cloth over her door, that the General observing the sign might forbid the Souldiers from plundering or destroying her or hers; After this she let them down with a Rope from the Wall, whereby they escaped back again.

*Joshua*

*Joshua* having this account, seemed somewhat concerned how they should pass over the River *Jordan*, because it was deep and without Bridges. But God promised him they should have a safe passage over; *Joshua* therefore waited with his Army two days, and then passed over the River, the Priests going first with the Ark, who as soon as they had set their feet in the Water, which was then very high, it being in harvest, the Waters from above rose up in an heap, and the Priests stood on dry ground in the midst of *Jordan*, till all the People passed quite over, and then according to Gods command, they took out of the middle of the River Twelve Stones wherewith to build an Altar for a Memorial to after Ages of this wonderful deliverance; And all things being finisht, the Priests came out of the River, which instantly after flowed with as much violence as before; Whilst the *Israelites* did all this, the *Canaanites* never sallied out upon them, but dismayed with fear, kept themselves within the Walls of *Fericho*, which *Joshua* resolved to besiege with all his Forces; But God commanded him that on the first day of the feast, the Priests leaving the Ark and guarded on every side with Troops of armed Men should draw near *Fericho*, sounding Seven Rams Horns, and at night to return to their Camp; This they performed six days together, but on the Seventh, *Joshua* assembled the People early, and caused them to compass the City seven times that day, and the Trumpets sounding with great force, the Walls by the power of God without any violence used by the Hebrews, fell down flat to the ground, so that entring the City over the ruins they put all within it to the Sword, the Enemy through the sudden astonishment

astonishment that fell upon them being unable to resist, and so great was the slaughter that they neither spared Women nor Children, but filled the City with dead Carcases, which at length being set on fire served for a funeral flame to consume them; Only *Rahab* and her household were saved by the Spies, and *Joshua* bestowed an Inheritance upon her; and ever after held her in great honour.

Then *Joshua* denounced Curses on those who should endeavour to rebuild this City, foretelling, That he should lay the foundation thereof in the days of his Eldest Son, and should lose his youngest ere it was finished. There was much Spoil taken both of Gold, Silver, and Brasse in this City, and *Joshua* having before commanded that all the Gold and Silver should be brought to one place to offer to God as the first fruits for his assistance, none of them, but only one Man, kept any thing to himself, all being delivered to the Priests to be laid up in the Treasury, but *Achan* the Son of *Zabedias* of the Tribe of *Judah* having got the Kings Coat imbroidered with Gold, and a Wedge of Gold of two hundred Shekels in weight, and thinking it unjust that what he had got with the hazard of his Life should be taken from him, he digged a Pit in his Tent and buried his Spoils therein, designing to defraud God as well as his Companions.

At this time the *Israelites* Tents were pitched in *Gilgal*, which signifies *Liberty*, because being delivered from *Egyptian* bondage, and the wants of the wilderness they now thought they had nothing more to fear; A few days after the destruction of *Jericho*, *Joshua* sent out three thousand armed Men against *Ai*, a City hard by, who encountering with their

their Adversaries, the *Israelites* were put to flight and lost thirty six Men; The news of this disaster being brought to the Camp, they were much astonished not only for the Men they had lost, but despairing of future success, since they perswaded themselves they were already Masters of the Field, and that their Army should be always Victorious according to the promise of God, and that this advantage would much incourage their Enemies; So that cloathing themselves in Sackcloth, they spent three days in tears and lamentations without taking any meat; When *Joshua* saw them thus dejected, falling on his face to the Earth he thus addressed himself to God. O Lord thou knowest we have not been induced by our own rashness and temerity to attempt the Conquest of this Land by force, but have been thereunto incouraged by thy Servant *Moses*, to whom thou didst promise by divers signs to give us this Country to inhabit, and that our Armies should always have the Victory in Battle, and of these thy promises we have oftimes experienced the certain accomplishment; But now O Lord what shall I say when *Israel* turned their backs before their Enemies, for having beyond all expectation received an overthrow, and lost some of our Souldiers, we are extreemly terrified by this accident, lest the *Canaanites* and all the Inhabitants of the Land should hear it, and should compass us, and cut off our name from the Earth, for we have little hope of any prosperous proceedings, in time to come; But be thou assistant to us O Lord who art Almighty, and in thy mercy change our present sorrow into joy, our discouragement into confidence, and give us Victory.

*Joshua* having made this Prayer, God presently commanded him to arise and purge the People from that Sacriledge and Theft which had been committed

ted among them, by concealing those things which were consecrated to himself, assuring him that this was the cause of their present Calamity, which as soon as it was discovered, *Israel* should be again victorious over their Adversaries. *Joshua* hereupon calling for the High Priest and the Magistrates he cast Lots upon the Tribes, and the Lot fell upon the Tribe of *Judah*, he then cast them again upon Families, and it fell upon the Family of *Zacharias*; Lastly, the Lots were cast Man by Man and it fell upon *Achim*, who unable to deny what was discovered by God himself, confessed the fact and produced what he had concealed, whereupon he was presently stoned to Death, and the Angel of the Lord was appeased.

Then *Joshua* having purified the People, led them forth against the City of *Ai*, and laying an ambush of Men secretly over night above the City, early in the morning he drew the Enemy out to fight, who being encouraged by their former success, boldly assaulted them: but *Joshua* seeming to retreat and fly, drew them farther off the City, imagining that the *Israelites* fled, and that they should gain a second Victory over them, and thereupon all the Men of *Ai*, and of the next City *Bethel*, were called out to pursue them, so that there was not a Man left in either City. When *Joshua* suddenly making a stand, and giving a signal to those in ambush, they instantly marched into the City and set it on fire, which when the Men of *Ai* looking back perceived, they presently fled and scattered themselves through the Fields, but were pursued so furiously that few escaped, the King of *Ai* was taken alive and hanged on a Tree by *Joshua*, and twelve thousand, even all the Inhabitants of *Ai* were slain.

that day; The spoil they got was very considerable both in Silver and Cattel, all which *Joshua* when he came to *Gilgal* distributed among the Soldiers.

The *Gibeonites* who dwelt near *Jerusalem*, having notice what had happened to *Jericho*, and *Ai*, and fearing the same misfortune, since they understood that *Joshua* intended utterly to root out the *Canaanites* from off the Earth, they resolved to send Ambassadors to conclude a Peace with him, and knowing that if they owned themselves to be *Canaanites*, *Joshua* would make no League with them; they came to him with protestations, that they had no converse nor alliance with that Nation. but being incited by the fame of his glorious Victories, they were come from a very far Countrey, which he might perceive by their old Shoes and Garments, and by the mouldy Bread, which were all new when they set forth on their Journey, but by the length of the way were now in the condition they saw them; and that they were assured that God had given the *Israelites* the Land of *Canaan* to inherit. with whom they therefore desired to be confederate; By this subtil practice they perswaded the *Hebrews* to enter into Amity with them, and *Eleazer* the High Priest and the Council of Elders sware to them that they should for the future be their Friends and Allies, and no hostility should be offered them. In three days after *Joshua* incamping on the Borders of their Countrey, understood that the *Gibeonites* dwelt not far from *Jerusalem*, and were *Canaanites*. and sending for the Chief of them, charged them with this deceitful dealing, who alledged that having no other way to procure their safety they were obliged to make use of this, whereupon he called to him the High-

High-Priest and Elders; and they concluded not to infringe the Oath of God, but however for their treachery they were condemned to be Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water to the Camp.

When the King of Jerusalem heard that the Gibeonites had submitted to Joshua, he assembled five Kings his Neighbours, and resolved to fall upon them; who perceiving their danger, desired Joshua to assist them, who marching with all speed to their relief, he with his whole Army fell upon them early in the morning, and quickly put them to flight, and pursuing them to a steep Tract called *Beikhoron* the Lord destroyed a great number of them by Thunder, Lightning, and Hailstones from Heaven, and the next night approaching Joshua with mighty Faith cried out, *Sun stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon in the Valley of Ajalon, and the Sun stood still, and the Moon was stayed till the People had avenged themselves on their Enemies, and the Sun did not go down about the whole day, and there was no day like that before or after it, that the Lord hearkned to the voice of a man, for the Lord fought for Israel; And the five Kings hid themselves in a Cave near Makkedah, but were discovered and brought to Joshua, who commanded his Captains to tread upon their Necks as an evident token to them of success against all the rest; after which he slew them and hanged them on five Trees, and their Forces were utterly cut off and destroyed; after this wonderful success Joshua led his Army to the Mountains of Canaan, where having made a great slaughter and taken rich booty he brought back the People to Gilgal.*

The Renown of the Israelites Victories, and that they gave no quarter coming among the Neighbour Nations, they were possessed with extream fear, and resolved

resolved to try their utmost strength; whereupon their Kings raised an Army of three hundred thousand Foot, ten thousand Horse, and twenty thousand Chariots, so great an Host as was sufficient utterly to swallow up the *Israelites*; But the Lord bid *Joshua* not to fear, since they should all surely be delivered into his hand; Incouraged by these promises, *Joshua* marcht out couragiously against his Enemies, and the fifth day he came upon them; the Encounter was strong, and the Slaughter very great, multitudes being also kill'd in the pursuit, and all the Kings slain, very few of this numerous Army making their escape; *Joshua* having commanded their Horses to be slain, and their Chariots to be burnt; he afterward marched victoriously through the whole Countrey, besieging and taking many strong places, and killing all that fell into his hands, so that in five years none of the *Canaanites* were left aliue, but only in two or three strong Fortresses.

Then *Joshua* removed his Camp to *Shiloh*, and set up the Tabernacle there, and from thence he marched to *Sichem*, and there built an Altar according to the command of *Moses*, and being now well stricken in years, he assembled all the People in *Shiloh*, where he represented to them the happy success wherewith till that time God had favoured them because they had observed his Laws, that no less that one and thirty Kings who had presumed to oppose them, were by them overcome, and all their Armies discomfited in Battel, and most of their Cities destroyed, so that there was no memory of them remaining, he therefore thought fit they should send to survey the extent of *Canaan*, and to measure it out among the Tribes; which being approved of by the Congregation, ten men were appointed to view the Land, who returning with a  
full

full account of it in six months time, Joshua with the High-Priests and Princes of the Tribes divided the Countrey amongst them; and then he distributed the prey they had taken from the Enemy, which was very great, so that they were all enriched by it.

After which he assembled the whole Army, as to those that were planted on the other side Jordan who had borne Arms with the rest, and were in number no less than Fifty Thousand, he spake after this manner; Since God the Father and Master of our Nation hath given this Countrey into your possession, and hath promised to preserve the same to you for ever, and since ye have cheerfully assisted us in all our necessities and dangers, according to Gods command and direction, it is requisite, now we have no further service for you, that we dismiss you home to enjoy what you purchased, and whereby be in a capacity to ingage with us hereafter upon all occasions. We therefore give you hearty thanks that you have vouchsafed to be our companions in all our perils, and desire you would always continue this mutual affection between us, remembering that by Gods favour, and our assisting each other we have attained to this our present Felicity. Neither have you adventured without some reward for your labours, for you are hereby enriched, and shall carry home much Cattle, with Silver, Gold, Brass, Iron, and very much Raiment: And likewise our sincere love to you, whenever you have occasion to use us; for we have not forgot nor slighted Moses command before his death, neither have you spared any pains to oblige us to you. We therefore dismiss you to your own possession, with fullness of Contentment, beseeching you never to put any bounds to our inviolated Amity, and Friendship, and before not the River Jordan which is betwixt us hinder you from considering us as Hebrews, for we are all the same.



you for the same, but if it be otherwise, we may be satisfied upon what account it is erected; for we can scarcely believe that you who are so well grounded in the knowledge of God, and the Laws which he himself hath given you, should since your departure from us, and arrival in your own Patrimony, which you have obtained by his favour, and peaceably enjoy by his Providence, so forget him, as to forsake his Tabernacle, Ark, and Altar, and introduce strange Gods, and thereby be partakers of the impieties of the Canaanites; yet if you repent your folly, and return to your Ancient Religion a pardon is granted you, but if you obstinately persist in your wickedness, we will venture all in defence of our Faith, and God's true Religion, and will treat you like the Inhabitants of Canaan; for though you have passed the River you are not exempt from Gods power which is in all places and can at all times avenge himself upon you for your Iniquities. Resolve therefore with your selves to renounce your Error, and consider whether it be better for you to enjoy Peace and Safety, than to expose yourselves, your Wives and Children to the danger of a bloody War.

Phineas ending his Oration, the Chief of the Assembly made this reply; We never thought of breaking the Union which joins us so near together, or of innovating any thing in the Religion of our Fathers; we will always persevere therein; we know that there is one God the common Father of all the Hebrews, and none but the Brass Altar which is before the Tabernacle shall receive our sacrifices; as for that which we have now erected, it causeth such jealousy in you, we did not build it with the least intent to Offer Sacrifice thereon, but only as a perpetual Monument of our Alliance, and of our Obligation to continue firm in the same belief, but without the least intent of making alteration in our Religion; the truth whereof we call almighty God to witness, there

instead of continuing in all in opinion of us, we desire that for the future you would never suspect us conscious of such a crime whereof none of Abrahams Posterity can be guilty without deserving to lose his life. Having heard this modest reply, and praised their Constancy, Phinehas returned, and gave Joshua an account thereof in the presence of the People, who rejoicing that there was no cause of Bloodshed, Offered Sacrifices of Thanksgiving to God and dissolving the Assembly each man returned home.

After twenty years, Joshua being extream old, called to him the Princes, Magistrates and Elders, to whom he uttered his dying words to this Effect; *That they should call to remembrance the many benefits God had bestowed upon them, whereby from a very mean and afflicted condition they had attained to great Riches and Glory*; He then earnestly exhorted them Religiously to observe Gods Commandments, that so he might continue his merciful hand over them, since he assured them that they could obtain his favour by no other way but Obedience; which he thought himself obliged to admonish them of before his departure out of this Life, that he was certain was now just at hand; as he ended these words he gave up the Ghost, and died in the hundred and tenth year of his Age, whereof he spent forty as Minister under Moses their Chief Magistrate, and after his death he Governed the Commonwealth twenty five years; A man of incomparable Prudence and Eloquence, and Diligent in matters of Government, and equally capable of the most important Affairs in Peace and War, in a word, the Most Excellent Captain General of his time, whose only presence was worth hundreds of others; whose Souldiers thought nothing impossible under him, and by whom his Enemies esteemed themselves vanquished as soon as seen; but let us remember while we speak of Joshua that God hath covered him with the Rays of Glory, so that we are constrained to cover his brave Acts in Silence. He died in the year from the Creation of the World 2560, and about 1600 years before the Birth of Jesus Christ.

## David King of Israel,



**D**avid a Man was, after Gods own heart,  
 Who wondrous blessings did to him impart;  
 By whose assistance in his Youth he kill'd  
 The Great Goliath, and so won the Field;  
 But though he made this mighty Monster fall,  
 A greater rose; The jealousie of Saul,  
 Yet Saul at length in Battle overthrowne  
 David obtains the Kingdom and the Crown.  
 A Worthies Name he justly doth deserve  
 Whom many Worthies did obey and serve,  
 He reigned forty, lived seventy years,  
 And then Death put an end to all his Cares.

The

**T**HE Life of *David* is a mixture of Good and Evil, of Joy and Grief, of Contempts and Glories, of Vices and Virtues, of Actions and Passions, of unthought of successes, and of strange Accidents and Marvels; We will consider him in a two-fold state, of a Servant, and of a Master, and will observe with what Wisdom he preserved himself in the one, and with what Majesty he behaved himself in the other. He comes first to Court under the quality of a Musician, there he makes himself known for a good Souldier, admired as a Commander of an Army, and crowned as a Conqueror. *Saul* was tormented with an Evil Spirit, which was maintained by his melancholy humor, and nourished by his passion. They seek out for him a fair Young Man, who withal was skilful in playing on the Harp, to make him merry, one of his Servants said, That *David* the Son of *Jesse* was fit for that Imployment; He is sent for in the Kings name, he comes, he pleaseth while he played on his Instruments, but *Saul* is displeased when he handleth his Weapons, whose envy caused his Valour to be reputed a fault.

This young Shepherd who in his Apprenticeship had learned to fight with Lions and Bears, would go to the War as well as his Brethren, who blame his Curiosity, and despise his Person; There must be usually some famous Exploit to put a Man at first in great credit at Court, and the Combate of *Goliath* was that which Heaven had prepared to raise *David*; One Man alone who affrighted the whole Army, nine foot high, and armed with five hundred pound weight of Iron, continues for forty days his proud Bravado's, challenging the stoutest of the *Israelites* to combate. All their hearts were

frozen at the sound of his terrible voice, and none dares come forth against him. The King propounds great Riches and his Daughter in Marriage to him who would take away this blemish from the People of God, printed on the whole face of the Army by this *Philistine*. David hereupon presents himself, and gets forth to fight with him, not with the gilded Arms of *Saul*, but only with a Sling; The Giant scoffs at him, and finding him sufficiently armed to defend himself from Dogs, but not fit to set upon Men, he designs *David's* little body as a fit prey for some Bird of rapine. But this Champion of the Lord of Hosts reads first a Lesson to him of Religion before he shews his skill in fighting; *Thou comest to me (saith he) with a Spear, a Sword, and a Buckler, but I come to thee in the Name of the God of Armies, of the God of the Hosts of Israel, at which thou this day hast scoffed with so great insolence; It is written in Heaven that this great God will deliver thee into mine hands, and that I shall take away thine head from off thy Shoulders, and that I shall make a great Feast for all the Beasts of prey with the flesh of this thy monstrous Body, whereby thou shalt know there is a God in Israel.*

He saith it, he doth it, he strikes his Adversary with a blow of the Sling in the midst of his Forehead, and makes this mighty Tower of flesh to fall in a moment, cutting off the head of this terrible Giant with his own Sword, which put the whole Army of the *Philistines* to confusion, and raised up the glory of the chosen People to an incomparable height. Yet this is the fountain of all the great Evils that *David* after suffered, the Great ones admire him, the People applaud him, he is the Subject of the Songs of the Daughters of *Jerusalem*, which

which set him above *Saul*. It is this Musick that enraged *Sauls* evil Spirit, and would not give him any rest; *David* must be destroyed because he saved the Nation; He must be put to death because he restored the People to life; He must be dishonoured for having recovered the honour of the King; He is sufficiently faulty because he is too virtuous. *Saul* resolved to be rid of *David*, yet thought it dangerous to attempt his life openly who was so high in the Peoples esteem, and therefore under pretence of honour bestows on him a chief place in the Army, believing his Courage would carry him into danger, and so his death would be imputed to chance or destiny: But when he saw he returned from manifest perils with Victory and the applause of *Israel*, and that he behaved himself with great wisdom, *Saul* suspected him more than before, and injuriously Married his Eldest Daughter to another; But since his honour was engag'd, and to prevent the scandal of faithfulness, he offers him his youngest Daughter *Micbol*, but with very harsh and dangerous conditions, no less than by the death of two hundred *Philistins*, whom he hoped it was hardly possible for him to vanquish; but herein God who overthrows the designs of the malicious to establish his own Councils upon their ruins, caused the Victories and Marriage of *David* to succeed to his own content, accompanied with the good will and admiration of all the Court.

*Jonathan* the Eldest Son of *Saul* was so astonished with his valiant Exploits, his rare Virtues, and incomparable Carriage, that he loved him as his own Heart, and bereft himself of the most precious things he had to adorn him withal; *David* likewise

E. A.

swears

swears unto him reciprocally an Immortal Friendship, and their two Souls seem'd united together with an indissoluble affection. Poor Jonathan who was of incomparable mildness declared to his Father as much as he durst the innocency of David, and the great services he had done to the Crown, assuring him there was not a Man in the Kingdom of a more harmless and pleasing Conversation, and that it was the joy of his Heart, and his on'y safety to have him always at his side; Saul seem'd to be overcome with these Discourses, and suffered David, whom he had driven far off, to return again near his Person, but Saul upon a day when David play'd on the Harp in his presence, endeavoured to strike him through with his Lance, had not Davids nimbleness avoided that evil blow, and lest any should charge him with perfidiousness, he excused it by the distemper of his Spirit; Jonathan yet another time endeavoured his reconciliation, but being repelled by Saul with harsh words and threats to kill him, he saw clearly there was no more safety for his Friend, and perswaded him to retire; David goes from Court, and makes a sad departure from his beloved Jonathan, thousands of tears and sighs being vented betwixt them.

Saul seeing he was escaped out of his bloody hands, sends Souldiers to bring him back, which Michol his Wife having notice of, she tells her Husband, and makes him depart suddenly in the deep silence of the night, putting in his place an Image in the Bed; Next morning Sauls Guards break into the House, and passing on to the Bed, there found the counterfeit; Michol was accused thereof and chidden by Saul, but she excused her self saying, Her Husband had compelled her to it,

threatning

threatning to kill her, if she would not obey; This still increased his rage, and caused him to invent every day new means to destroy him, whom above all Men he ought to have preserved. In the mean time *David* knew not whither to retire himself; He would have taken the boldness to have gone to *Samuel* who was yet alive, but this would have been prejudicial to both in the mind of *Saul*, who turned all suspicions into fury; He therefore goes to the Town of *Nob* to *Abimelech* the High Priest, who seeing him in a very mean Equipage was somewhat amazed at his arrival. But *David* to confirm him, said that he came about some urgent business of the Kings, and had not time to provide for his Journey, desiring the Priest to give him some Bread and a Sword, who having no other, gave him some Loaves of the Consecrated Shew-Bread, and the Sword of *Goliath* which was kept in the Tabernacle for a Monument.

*Saul* hearing that *David* was seen in the Woods with a Lance in his hand, and accompanied with several Captains and Officers, sharply complained of the unfaithfulness of his Servants. Whereupon *Doeg* an *Edomite* of a barbarous behaviour, to get favour with his Master, accused *Abimelech* the Priest with all his Company for furnishing *David* with Weapons and Provisions, he being present at that time; *Saul* instantly sent for him, and reproached him with the fact, he wisely excused it as not knowing but *David* was as much in the Kings favour as ever, and that what he did was for *Sauls* service as he judged. The excuse was very just and lawful, but the jealousy of *Saul* was never satisfied, so that without any other form of proceeding, he commanded that villanous Butcher *Doeg*, (all o-

thers refusing to lift up their hands against the sacred Persons) to fall upon the High Priest, and the Priests that accompanied him, eighty five in number, who were all murdered in one day, and that cursed Servant exceeding his Commission drove on his Murderers to the Town of *Nob*, which the filled with Fire and Blood.

*David* having understood by *Abiathar* the Son of the High-Priest all that was past, was pierced with most bitter grief, accusing himself as the cause of the death of these unhappy ones, and perceiving well the Spirit of *Saul* was wholly invenom'd, he hid himself in the Cave of *Adullam*, where though he thought himself hid from the Eyes of all the World, yet his Father and Brethren flying the Persecution found him out, and wounded his tender heart with their Lamentations for the change of his condition, who was now no longer a *David* Triumphant, the object of all thoughts, and the discourse of all Tongues; He comforted them the best he could, and recommended them to the protection of the King of *Moab* till he knew what it would please God to do with him; At this time all the banished that fled for safety, and all the miserable betook themselves to *David* to the number of four hundred Men, who intrenched themselves in a Fortrefs, going forth every day to seek wherewith to maintain themselves. In the midst of all these misfortunes the good Prince kept always in his Heart a true love of his Country, and knowing that the *Philistines* had laid Siege before *Keilah* he fail'd not to relieve it, though this ungrateful City designed to have delivered him up to *Saul* if he had inclosed himself therein, which having consulted the Oracle of God he would not do, but retir'd

to the Desert of Ziph, where Jonathan his beloved Friend secretly met him, comforted him, and assured him that he should be King after his Father, and that himself would be content to be his second.

Mean while David ran from Desert to Desert with his Troops, when he received a severe Check from Nabal to whom he sent for relief, and for which he threatned to destroy his Family, had not Abigail who appeared before him with great wisdom and humility, stayed the Sword already drawn for the desolation of her Family. The Philistines about this time had taken the Field, whom Saul having encountred and driven back, he returns to the pursuit of David, with three thousand men, and entering into a Cave for necessity, where David was hid with a small number of his most faithful Servants, they perswaded him, That by the hand of God his mortal Enemy was now delivered into his power, by whose death he might put an end to all his Calumnies; But David by a strong inspiration from God, resolved in his heart never to lay his hands upon Gods Anointed, and contenting himself with only cutting off the Skirts of his Garment, he went out of the Cave after Saul, and cryed after him with a loud voice, saying, Behold my Lord, my Father, and my King the innocence of my hands, and be no more filled with vain and false suspicions of poor David, you cannot be ignorant that God at this time had put me into your power, and that I could have taken away your life to have saved my own, but God by his grace hath preserved me from such ill thoughts and hath secured you from all danger; I had never yet any intent to hurt you, though you cease not to persecute and torment my life with a thousand afflictions; Alas my Lord what is it you desire? Against whom are you come forth with so

great a strength of Arms and Horses? Against a poor dead Dog, a miserable little Beast? I beseech thee living God to be Judge between us, and to make you sensible of the goodness of my cause.

Saul was so amazed with this action that he ran to him, and embracing him weeping, said, *This O David is a sure sign whereby I know for certain thou shalt reign after me, so great a goodness not being able to be rewarded but by an Empire: I only beseech and intreat you to have pity on my poor Children after my death, and not to revenge upon them the injuries I have offered you*; Hereupon he swore to deal peaceably with him for the future; But the Spirit of Saul was unequal and oft departed from reason for a long season; Whereupon David resolved to go out of the Kingdom to Achish King of the Philistines a Sworn Enemy to Israel, since he could not be secure any where else, yet did he never bear Arms against the People of God. At last the fatal day of Saul drew near, and he saw the Philistines came upon him with their utmost strength; and being troubled in mind, in the confusions of a disturbed Spirit, he sought to the Divine Oracles to learn his destiny in this pressing necessity, but this unhappy Prince sought after the dead in vain, having trod under feet the admonitions of the Living; And therefore he applies himself to the Witch of Endor, who by Samuels appearance foretold the routing of his Army, his own death, and likewise his Childrens sad Fate, at which he was so affrighted that he fell into a Swound. Being recovered, he went to his Army, and the next morning perceived the Philistines wonderfully increased, and resolv'd to fight; And his own People exceedingly weakened, and seeming to carry misfortune in their faces; The Enemies gave

the onset with very great violence, and overthrew the foremost of the *Israelites*, wherein *Jonathan* with his two Brethren sealed the last proofs of their valour with their Blood and Death in the fight of their miserable Father, who seeing he could not dye so soon as he desired, suffered himself to fall upon his own Sword, vomiting forth his Soul and Blood with ragings and griefs unspeakable.

While this unhappy Battie was fought, *David* was pursuing the *Amalekites*, who in his absence had sacked the Town of *Ziging*, the place of his retiring, whom he overtook laden with their prey, and regained his two Wives *Abinoam* and *Abigal* whom they had taken away: As he came from this Battle, a young *Amalekite* presents himself, and brings him the news of the death of *Saul* and *Jonathan*, and his other Sons, affirming that he himself had stood by at the Death of the King, and had helped him to die by his own command: Whereat *David* moved with extream grief, tore his Garments, wept, fasted, and made a funeral Lamentation over *Saul* and *Jonathan*; Causing likewise the *Amalekite* to die, who by his own confession was accessary to the Death of the King. And though *David* at this time might have taken possession of the Kingdom, yet upon prudent deliberation he thought it not convenient to be too hasty. Whereupon *Abner* a chief Captain, without losing time, seeing there yet remained a Son of *Saul* alive, named *Ishbosheib*, aged forty years, tho' of little courage, and less understanding, he made him presently come into the Camp, and caused him to be proclaimed the true and lawful Successor of *Saul*, not so much for the love he bore him, or the esteem of his sufficiency, as intending to reign by him and over him.

All the People swore Allegiance to *Ishboseth*, except the Tribe of *Judah*, from whom *David* sprung, which joyning together in favour of him, Crowned him King in *Hebron*, where he reigned seven years before he possess the whole Kingdom of *Israel*. Afterward *Abner* laying aside his war-like humor, fell in love with a Concubine of *Sauls*, named *Rispa*, whereat *Ishboseth* being offended, *Abner* for one poor word spoken in a very mild manner, entered into a rage against the King, and said, *It was to use him as a Dog to quarrel with him for a Woman after so great Services as he had done for the Crown, and from whom he held both his Life and Kingdom;* The poor Prince held his peace, and durst not answer a word to this bold Fellow, and was pitifully devoured by his own Servant. *Abner* grew so hot with anger that he dispatcht Messengers to *David* to desire his Friendship, and promiseth to bring the whole Kingdom of *Ishboseth* into his hands. *David* answered, That he was willing to make peace with him, if he would cause his Wife *Michol* to be restored to him, whom they had married to another after his departure, which was readily agreed to, and performed.

Mean time *Abner* powerfully solicites the People of *Israel* to betake themselves to *David*, since God had committed their safety and rest into his hands, who would unite all the Tribes under one Monarchy, which would make him a happiness to his People, helpful to his Friends, and terrible to his Enemies. This Discourse prevail'd very much on the Principle ones of the Nation, who saw small hopes of *Ishboseth*, he being disparaged both by Nature and Fortune. Soon after *Abner* meets *David* at *Hebron*, who made him a Feast, hearkned to his

his Propositions, and conducted him back with honour. *Joab* who was at that time absent, soon understood the coming of *Abner*, and being jealous that the Friendship of a Man who seem'd to draw a whole Kingdom after him might much prejudice his interest, he enters roughly into the Kings Chamber, telling him that *Abner* was but a deceiver who came to spy out his secrets, and that he ought to have secured him when under his power: And since *David* seeing him in such a rage answered nothing, *Joab* without Authority sends a messenger to *Abner* to return to *Hebron*, under colour of treating more fully with *David*. He lightly believed it, and came back the same way, when *Joab* treacherously surprizing him killed him at the Gate of the City.

*David* was much perplexed hereat, and uttered grievous Curses against *Joab* and his whole race, and to deface the blemish of this Murder, he assisted at the Funerals of *Abner*, protesting against the cruelty of those who had taken away his Life, and highly setting forth the praises of the dead; yet he caus'd not process to be made against *Joab*, conceiving that he was not able to destroy him in such a time when it was dangerous to provoke him. After this *Ishbosheeth* King of *Israel* was slain by two Murderers *Rechab* and *Baanah* as he slept on his Bed at Noonday, who cut off his Head and brought it to *David*, at which this great King was so highly incens'd, abhorring this barbarous Fact, that he instantly condemn'd them to Death, and their Heads and Feet being cut off, they were hang'd up at the Fishpond of *Hebron*.

The death of *Ishbosheeth* the Son of *Saul* ended the difference between the two Royal Houses, and all

all the Tribes, yielded universally to *David*; So that now he began to Reign absolutely, and to discover the Admirable Qualities and Royal Virtues wherewith he was adorned. And it is certain that of all the Kings of *Judah*, none equall'd him in all kind of perfections. He was one who feared God without Superstition; was Religious without Hypocrisie; Valiant without Sternness; Liberal without reproaching any, a good Husband without Covetousness; Valiant without Insolence, Vigilant without Unquietness, Wise without Subtilty, Courteous without Loosness, Humble without Cowardliness, Cheerful without too much Familiarity, Grave without Fierceness, and Kind without any Complement: Above all he was all his Life very Zealous for Religion, and wonderfully affected toward Divine things, settling the Worship of God, and composing Hymns for the People, which have continued to all Ages, and serve for perpetual Springs of Devotion even to this very day: Yet did these Exercises no way diminish his Actions of Valour; He overthrew the *Philistines* in two great Battles, and made War on every side, in the East against the *Morbites* and *Ammonites*, in the West against the *Phenicians*, on the South against the *Amalekites*, *Arabians* and *Idumeans*, and in the North against the *Syrians*, *Sabeans* and *Mesopotamians*, and was happy in all his Enterprizes; Besides which he made Leagues with the Kings his Neighbours, which he gained either by Friendship or Force. He rendred Justice exactly to his Subjects, favoured Arts, Inricht and Fortified Towns, Erected Stately Pallaces, and brought the Kingdom of *Judah* out of Servility, who had not yet known what Magnificence was: He was honoured by the great Ones,

beloved

beloved by the Priests, admired by the Wiseſt, and almoſt adored by the People. But as all light in mortal things hath a ſhadow; God ſuffered him to fall into a great offence, which ſerved to humble him, and cauſed very much trouble in his Houſe: His mind being freed from the cares of War and Buſineſs, he deſcended from the top of his Pallace a Woman that bathed her ſelf in her Garden, he inquired her Name, her Kindred, and her Quality, and becoming in Love thereby, ſends for her to his houſe, and had Company with her; How dear did this unhappy caſt of his Eye coſt him? When a Man once exceeds in this blind Paſſion, he goes further than ever he deſigned. She ſoon after ſends word to *David* that ſhe had Conceived, and that her Husband having not ſeen her of a long time, might have very ill apprehenſions of her: The honour of this loſt Creature muſt now be covered, the King ſends for her Husband under ſome other pretence, he comes from the Army, is kindly entertained, and *David* is earneſt with him to go home and take his eaſe with his Wife, but the good man refuſes it, ſaying, *That it was not fit for him to lie in a Bed when the Ark of God and his Captain Joab were under Tents*: He lies on the ground before the door of the Kings Chamber, and ſo paſſeth the night, having no deſire but to return ſpeedily to the Army. Alas poor *Uriah*! thou art made a harmleſs Sacrifice, and waſt but too faithful, and therefore muſt water with thy blood the guilt of thy Maſter! *David* dictates a bloody Letter to *Joab*, to place *Uriah* in the Forlorn hope, that he might be fairly rid of him, and *Uriah* carries this deadly Letter; *Joab* without inquiring obeys; the innocent *Uriah* is maſſacred, and theſe falſe Lovers

now

now think themselves secure ; *David* remains nine Months covered with this Filth and Flood, without coming to the knowledge of himself, until *Nathan* the Prophet removes the Vail that blinded him, who though he knew how dangerous it was to reprove a King, and especially in such a case, yet resolved to shew *David* his Sin, by uttering a Parable of a Rich Man that had great Store of Sheep, who yet had violently taken away one only Ewe from a Poor Man, which *David* finding very strange, judg'd him worthy of death, whereat the Prophet hits him home, telling him, *He was the Man who had caused poor Uriah to be slain after he had taken Bathsheba from him.* *David* awaking as it were out of a dead sleep, acknowledged his Sin with a true humility, and submitted himself to all the Chastisements it should please the great Judge to inflict upon him ; He was presently changed into another Man, and was exceeding Penitent, his Heart bleeding and his Eyes weeping continually for his grievous offence, and God beginning the punishments of his sin (which yet he had pardoned as to his own person) caused the Child Conceived in Adultery to dye.

A year after those pitiful Tragedies of his House which the Lord had threatned him with, came upon him, and filled his heart with terrours ; *Amnon* the eldest Son of *David* fell in love with his Sister *Thamar* a very fair Princess, and being in despair of obtaining his desire, falls sick ; The King his Father goes to see him to take order for his health, who tells him ; There is but one Medicine that will cure him, which is that his Sister *Thamar* should come and make him broth with her own hand, wherein she had much skill. This is easily granted

granted, and the innocent Maid goes to him, who soon discovers his Passion to her, which she as violently opposes by reasons and tears; Whereupon this barbarous Man proceeds to force and ravishes her, which being past, he entred into as furious a repentance, and not enduring to behold her, drives her out of his House with reproach and scorn, she puts on Mourning attire, and covers her head with Ashes, and at last discovers all to *Absolom* her Brother by the same Mother, who comforts her, and promises revenge; *David* hears of it, but remembering his own offence, durst not censure that of his Son, especially since he loved him tenderly, and feared to offend him.

*Absolom* seeing *David* did nothing in it, resolved to do himself Justice with his own hands; and having kept his design secret two years to prevent suspicion, he makes a Royal Feast to which he invites his Father and all his Brethren; *David* excuses himself, and the other earnestly intreats that his eldest Brother *Amnon* might supply his place, to which his Father consents. The Brethren enter joyfully into the Hall where the Banquet was, where *Absolom* had prepared a Bloody Spectacle and horrible Sacrifice; he gives the word to his Servants that when his Brother *Amnon* had drank plentifully, they should take their opportunity to kill him without inquiring the cause, since the Command was sufficient authority and security; The Wine and good Cheer having made them merry on a sudden drawn Swords glittered before their Eyes; Fear came upon all, but the danger was only to *Amnon*, who was suddenly Murdered, his Blood leaping on her Brothers Table for a just revenge of his shameful lust. The Brethren affrighted

ed instantly fly and report brings the sad news to David, that *Abfolon* had slain all his Brethren; The poor King casts himself on his face upon the ground weeping, and all the Court tear their Cloaths and put on Mourning, when *Jonadab* certifies that none but *Amnon* was killed in revenge of the offence committed again<sup>t</sup> *Thamar*. David returns a little to himself, and his other Children present themselves before him affrighted and weeping for that which had passed.

*Abfolon* saves himself in the House of his Grand Father by the Mother, the King of *Geshur*, where he remains three years without daring to see the King his Father who would no ways pardon this great Crime. *Joab* labours to reconcile the Son to the Father, by the mediation of a discreet Woman of *Tekoah*, and at length prevails. *Abfolon* returns, the King imbraces him, gives him the kiss of peace and re-establishes him in the Court. The Spirit of this Prince was high and tempestuous, and being well made, courteous, liberal, couragious and capable of great undertakings, he entertained ambitious thoughts; He saw his Father declining, *Adonijah* his elder Brother too much a fondling, and *Solomon* yet a Child unable to oppose him, and therefore conceived the Kingdom could not slip out of his hands: And the better to secure it he provided himself a guard of Souldiers, and ceased not secretly to gain the hearts and good will of all his Fathers Subjects. Never was any Prince more prodigal of his Courtesies, whoever had any business with the King, he called them to him, imbraced them, kissed them, and enquired of their condition and suit, and said, *There was no other business but that the King was old and tired with business*

and had not appointed any one to bear the Complaints of his Subjects and do them Justice; but if one day he should have that charge due to him by his birth, he would give full satisfaction to every one.

By this means he made himself Conqueror of Hearts, and by the advice of *Achitophel* a great Politician, gets leave of *David* to perform a Vow in *Hebron*, whither he goes accompanied with many of his Followers, giving order to the rest of his Confederates, that at the first sound of a Trumpet they should march to him, which being done, he caused himself to be Crowned King in *Hebron*; The news came quickly to *David*, that his Son had revolted and got possession of *Hebron*, and that all the Forces of the Kingdom ran to him: This poor Prince at the tydings of this Rebellion thinks of nothing but flying, and leaves his chief City to save himself in the by-paths of the Wilderness; He is the first that goes forth, without a Horse to ride on, upon his bare feet, with his head uncovered and tears in his Eyes, marching thus like a true Penitent, and adoring the Judgments of God, which made him bear the enraged Tongue of *Shimei* with a deep patience, and would not suffer him to be chastized for his horrid insolence. Mean while *Absolon* entred *Jerusalem* without resistance, where *Achitophel* to make the difference irreconcilable, gave him the detestable Counsel to abuse his Fathers Concubines that were left in the Pallace. After he had perform'd this Villany. he contrives to surprize his Father at unawares which by *Achitophels* subtilty might have probably succeeded, had not *Hushai* a secret Friend of *David*s, who joyn'd himself to *Absolon* on purpose to discover his designs, prevented the Plot by this cunning speech, *That he should do nothing*

nothing hastily, since his Father was an old Captain, and politick in War, who had still in his Army Men of Valour and Counsel, and that it stood not with his Honour to give Battle unless he were assured of the Victory, for if at the first Encounter he should be repulsed, it would be of dangerous consequence, and might so discourage his Men, that his whole Army might be routed; but if he would stay a while, the People would gather to him as the Sand on the Sea shore, and being in the midst of such a mighty Army, nothing would be able to stand before him. This Counsel being preferr'd before Achitophels, he was so enraged that he goes instantly home and hangs himself, by the most manifest Justice of God. After which Absolon thinking himself sufficiently strong, passes over Jordan, makes Anasa his chief Captain, and designs to give Battle to his Father. David having had a little leisure to recollect and fortifie himself, takes Courage again, and dividing his Army into three parts, appoints Joab, Abishai, and Ittai to command it; He would have been present himself had not his Council dissuaded him, therefore encouraging his People, and charging them strictly if they should gain the Victory to secure his Son Absolon without any hurt, he retired out of the Camp.

The Trumpets sound, and the Armies approach: Davids men having a good Cause, ingage like Lions; but the Rebels affrighted with their own guilt, were soon disordered, and put to flight, so that one Party seemed to come only to kill, and the other to be slain, Twenty thousand falling dead on the place; Absolon astonished at this sudden change of Fortune, gets on his Mule and flies through a Forest where his head being caught within the branches of a Tree, his Mule left him hanging being between Heaven

Heaven and Earth, as a spectacle of the Vengeance of God for his ingratitude to so good a Father; of which *Joab* having notice, struck him through with three Darts, though forbidden by *David*, and ten young Souldiers made an end of him: The Body was interred in a Pit under a great heap of Stones, though he had built a stately Monument for himself which he called *Absoloms Place*. Behold the horrible end of an Evil Son and a Rebellious Subject, sufficient to deter Posterity from such wicked practices to the end of the World. While this was doing, *David* inclosed himself in a little Town, expecting the Event, and continually inquiring of the health of *Absolon*, but when certain news came of his death, he was pierced with so violent a grief, that he could not be comforted, losing all Courage, and crying every moment, *O Absolom my Son Absolom, O that this favour had been done for me that I might have died for thee!* Every one cast down his Eyes for pity, and the whole Victory was turned into sorrow.

*Joab* always bold and insolent toward his Master, reproaches *David* thinking thereby to justify his own fault, telling him, *That he would put to confusion all his faithful Servants who had that day saved his Life, his House and Kingdom, that he seemed of a very strange nature, to hate those that loved him, and love them that hated him, since it was plain that if all his good Captains and Souldiers had perished to save the life of one Rebellious Son he would have been very well satisfied;* Further he swore to him by the Living God, *That if he did not rise, and entertain those who returned from the Battle, there would not one man remain with him before morning, which would prove a greater displeasure than had ever yet happened to him.* He presses him so vehemently, that the King without daring to answer a word rose up, and did all he required. By degrees

degrees his great grief diminished, and the rejoicings of the People, who came to carry him back to *Jerusalem* in triumph, made him forget his loss, and endeavouring to bring back all to him, he pardoned them with unspeakable meekness, being ready to give *Joabs* place to *Amasa*, *Abishai's* chief Captain. But *Joab* quickly prevented this, by killing with his own hand, him who was designed his Successor. After this he pursued *Skeba* a Captain of the Rebels who retired into *Adela*, which being besieged by *Joab*, a Woman of great discretion and credit with the People persuaded them to slay him and throw his head over the Wall, which put an end to this whole bloody War.

After *David's* re-establishment in his Kingdom, he reigned about Eleven years in full peace, and in continual exercises of Piety and Justice, and assembling the States of this Realm, he made his Son *Solomon* whom he had chosen, to be confirmed King in his stead. He lived near seventy two years, reigned forty, and died a thousand thirty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, and about three thousand from the Creation of the World, leaving vast Treasures for building the Temple, as an Eternal Monument of his Devotion and Understanding. It was a special favour to him that *Jesus Christ* should be born of his Line, and that his Birth was revealed to him so long before it was known to the World. He oft sets it down on the Title of his Psalms, and was in an Extasie in Contemplation by the foretaste of this happiness. Men usually take their Nobility and Names from their Predecessors, but *David* drew his from a Son who is the Father of Glory and Author of Eternity. All things were great in *David's* Person, but the height of all this greatness is that from his Family there was given to us a *Jesus*. *John*

# Judas Maccabeus,

135



His Valiant Worthy for his Countreys Cause  
And in defending of Gods Truth and Law  
As still ingag'd, and often with a few  
Thousands of his Enemies did subdue.  
Their Number nor their strength he did not fear  
Hoping that God would still for him appear  
Who fought his Battle; And would ne're comply  
With wicked Heathenish Idolatry.  
Length forsook by almost all his Men  
His Courage would not suffer him, even then  
To fly away, but being with killing tir'd  
He dearly sold his life, and so expir'd. F. A. 16

**A**fter the death of *Alexander* the Great, his Army and Dominions were divided between his Captains, among whom *Seleucus* made himself King of *Syria*. And afterward *Antiochus Epiphanes* reigned in *Asia*, who being invited by some Apostate *Jews* to come to *Jerusalem*, he incamped before it, and by his Faction within had the Gates opened and the City betrayed to him, about the year of the World 3796. and before the Nativity of Christ 168. He robbed the Temple, and carried away the Golden Table, Candelstick and Censers, with all the other Vessels dedicated to God, leaving nothing of any value behind him, and raising such an horrible persecution against the *Jews*, that the Heavens seemed to weep, and the Earth to blush with Blood; It was a sport to that barbarous Man to prophane Holy things, and a continual exercise to flea and roast Men alive, or to throw them into boiling Caldrons, for no other crime but persisting in the True Religion, as he did by the Seven Sons of the *Maccabees*, whose courage and constancy out-brav'd all his most exquisite Tortures. He overturned the Altars upon the bleeding Priests, strangled the Children in the bosom of their sighing Mothers, the Flames devoured the sacred and prophane Buildings without distinction, and the Houses that now seemed but Dens of Beasts, represented so hideous a spectacle as gave more desire to die than courage to live.

Amidst these desolations was found a gallant Old Man named *Matthias* a Priest, the Father of many Sons, all Men of valour, who went out of *Jerusalem* to retire himself to the City of *Modin*, where he assembled his Family, resolving to oppose them

elves against the fury of the Tyrant, but was quickly summoned to render up himself and all his Men, and to offer Incense to their Pagan Idols ; But this virtuous Man, calling his People together, spake thus to them ; *We should be too much in love with Life, to keep it with the loss of the True Religion ; I am sorry that ever I was born in such an Age as to have seen the disasters of my Nation, and the desolation of the Holy Jerusalem, abandoned to the hands of Rapine and to impious profanation ; Her Temple hath been the Object of all reproaches, and those Vessels of Glory that served for the Ministry of the Living God have been taken away by violence ; We have seen our Streets covered with dead Bodies, and the little Children with their Throats cut lying upon the Carcasses of their Fathers ; And what Nation hath not possessed our Inheritance, and enriched themselves with our Spoils ; The holiness of the Temple hath not stayed Sacrilegious hands, neither hath this famous City been able to preserve it self from Flames ; After this what pleasure can we have in Life, unless it be to revenge the quarrel of God ? I am promised all the honours and priviledges I can reasonably hope for, if I will obey King Antiochus, and join with those Apostates who have so basely betrayed their Faith, but God forbid that I should ever fall into odious a compliance ; When almost all my Nation have conspired to forsake the Law of their God, and accommodate themselves to the times, and their Princes will, I can answer for my self, my Children, and my Brethren, and can assure my self they will never commit so vile a crime. Let all those who have a Zeal for True Religion join themselves with us, and know that among so many parties there is nothing better than to proceed in the way of Religion and Glory, though with the loss of our dearest blood and life.*

In the mean time the Kings Commissioners pressing every one to declare himself, one of the Jews, whether induced by terror, or reward, -steps forth from among the People to sacrifice according to the command of the King wherewith *Matthias* flamed with Zeal, was so displeased, that he and his Sons fell upon him, and hewed him in pieces, they also slew *Apollonius* the Kings Captai, and other Souldiers who withstood them; Then he overthrew the Altar, and with a loud voice said, *All that are affected to the Laws of their Fathers, and the Service of God, let them follow me*; Whereupon many of them retired with their Wives and Children into the Desarts and Caves, but were soon pursued and overtaken by the Kings Captains, who again renewed their perswasions to them to offer Sacrifice to the Idols, which the Jews absolutely refusing and resolving rather to die than commit such impiety, these bloody Persecutors assaulted them on the Sabbath day, and burnt them in their Caves, who neither resisted nor defended themselves lest they should prophane the Sabbath; Some thousands of Men, Women and Children were there destroyed, yet divers escaped who joyned themselves with *Matthias* and chose him for their Captain, who then inform'd them that they might lawfully fight on the Sabbath if they were assaulted, else they were guilty of their own Deaths; And having assembled a sufficient number, he destroyed the Heathen Altars, and slew those who had forsaken their Religion, commanding them to circumcise their Children, and driving from every place those whom *Antiochus* had appointed to see the Law executed.

Having

Having thus governed one year, he fell sick, and perceiving his Death to approach, he sent for his five Sons, *John, Simeon, Judas Maccabeus, Eleazer and Jonathan*, whom he earnestly exhorted to follow his steps in maintaining the Law of God, and fighting for their Country, assuring them of the divine assistance which never fails those who love and fear God, but taking pleasure in their virtues will grant them favour to recover their former liberty and peace; And, saith he, God will establish you in the possession of your ancient Laws; and though our bodies are mortal and subject to Death, yet the memory of our virtuous actions will remain to Eternity; never doubt therefore to venture your lives in so good a Cause; but above all I exhort you to love and concord, and whatever you find any one most apt and fit for, let him prosecute the same without contradiction from the rest. I charge you to obey your brother Simeon, a politick and valiant Man, in whatever he shall Counsel you, but make Judas Maccabeus your Captain who is courageous and strong, for he shall revenge the injuries and outrages that have been done to our Nation, and shall put your Enemies to flight; Assist him therefore like Men of valour, and such as fear God, and thereby you shall be sure to prevail.

Soon after *Matthias* gave up the Ghost, and Judas Maccabeus was made General, who by the assistance of his Brethren and other Jews, drove the Enemy out of the Country, and cleansed the Land of Idolatry; Which when *Apollonius* the General of *Antiochus* in *Samaria* heard, he invaded *Judea*; Against whom Maccabeus went forth, and in a terrible Battle, overthrew and killed *Apollonius*, taking his Camp, and therein a very rich Booty, together with his Sword. After this, *Seron* Gover-

nour of *Cælosyria*, with the assistance of many apostate Jews, marcht against Judas to *Bethoren*, who observing his Souldiers discouraged by their great numbers, and because they had fasted so long, and were thereby disabled, he encouraged them, saying That Victory did not consist in numbers of Men, but in their Devotion toward God, who had so assisted their Forefathers, that with small Forces they had often defeated many thousands of their Enemies; They were hereby so prevail'd upon, that without fear of their multitude they ran all upon *Sevon*, routed his Army and slew them, together with eight hundred of the *Syrians*, the rest escaping by flight.

*Antiochus* enraged at this defeat, commanded *Lysias* the Governour of *Egypt*, to go with a very strong Army and conquer *Judea*, and then to sell the Inhabitants for Slaves to those that would give most, and utterly to destroy and ruin *Jerusalem*; *Lysias* having this command, sent *Ptolomy*, *Nicanor* and *Gorgias*, Men of great Authority, about the King, with Forty thousand Foot, and Seven thousand Horse to invade *Judea*, who marching to the City of *Emaus*, greatly increased their Forces. *Judas* having viewed the Camp and number of his Enemies, exhorted his Souldiers to repose their confidence and hope of Victory in God alone, appointing likewise a Fast to humble themselves before God, by Supplications and Prayers in such a time of extream danger, and assuring them that God would have compassion on them, and strengthen them to put their Adversaries to shame; Next day he mustered his Army, discharging all who were newly Married, or had lately bought Possessions, according to the Law, and then spake thus to the rest; Countrymen and Companions, we had ne-

never more occasion to express our Courage, and continue Dangers than at this present; For if you now fight valiantly, you may in this one Battle recover your Liberties, whereby you will have opportunity again to serve the True God, and live a happy life; But if you prove Cowards in this Encounter, you will be branded with perpetual Infamy, and endanger the utter extirpation of your Nation; Consider therefore that if you fight not, you must die, and on the contrary assure your selves that in fighting for your Religion, Laws and Liberties, you shall obtain Immortal Glory, be ready therefore in the morning to give your mortal Enemies Battle.

Immediately news was brought him that a strong party of Horse and Foot were design'd to fall on him that night, whereupon *Maccabeus* suddenly resolved to break into the Enemies Army the same night, while they were so divided; Having therefore refreshed himself and his Army, and leaving many Fires in his Camp to deceive the Enemy, he marcht all night to seek them out; *Gorgias* finding the Jews had forsaken their Camp, imagined that they were fled to the Mountains for fear, and diligently pursued them; But in the morning *Judas* with only three thousand Men, ill armed, shewed himself to the Enemy at *Emaus*, and having observed their posture, he perswaded his Men, To fight Valiantly since he was certain God would deliver their Enemies into their hands, and thereupon causing his Trumpets to sound, he fell upon them with such fury and resolution, that being absolutely affrighted and surprized they instantly gave ground, and having slain such as resisted, he pursued the rest to the Plains of *Idumra*; In this fight three thousand of the Enemy were killed, yet would he not suffer his Souldiers to take the spoil, telling them,

them, that they were still to fight with *Gorgias* and his Army, whom when by Gods help they had beaten, they should then securely enrich themselves with the booty; *Gorgias* and his Army observing from a Hill the flight of their Friends, and the readines of the Jews to give them Battle, were so discourag'd that they fled likewise, whereupon *Judas* and his men return'd to gather the Pillage, where finding great store of Gold, Silver, Scarlet and Purple, they return'd home with Joy; praising God for their good success.

*Lysias* was extremely concerned at this overthrow, and presently invaded *Judea* with Sixty thousand Chosen Foot, and five thousand Horse and incamped in *Beisfura*. Which *Judas* hearing, came out against him with only ten thousand Men, and seeing their number so vastly exceed his, he cryed earnestly to God that he would please to fight with him and for him, and then charged the front of the Enemy with such force, that he discomfited and slew above five thousand of them. *Lysias* perceiving the resolution of the Jews who would rather dye than lose their Liberty, He returned with the rest of his Army to *Antioch* to reinforce them. Mean while *Judas* assembled the People, and told them, *That having obtained so many Victories through the mercy of God, they ought now to go up to Jerusalem, and purifie the Temple that was desolate, and to offer Sacrifices according to the Law of the Lord;* Then going up with a great multitude of People, he found the Temple desolate, the gates burnt, and grass growing within the same; At this sad spectacle he and all present could not forbear weeping, and presently applied themselves to purge the Temple; Then *Judas* caused a Table, a Candlestick,

deſtick, and an Altar for Incenſe to be made all of Gold, putting up a Rail, and Gates to the Temple, and throwing down the Altar which was prophaned by *Antiochus*, he built a new one of ſtones neither Hewed nor Hammered; and on the twenty-fiſt of *Chaiſeu*, or *September*, lights were put in the Candleſticks, perfumes laid upon the Altar, Loaves ſet upon the Table, and Sacrifices offered upon the New Altar, which had been neglected for three years paſt; Then did *Judas* and his Countrymen celebrate a Feaſt unto the Lord for eight days, praizing God with Hymns and Pſalms; He alſo incloſed *Jeruſalem* with a Wall, and built high Towers thereon, in which he planted Garrifons againſt the incuſions of the Enemy, and fortified *Bethſura* for a defence to it.

The Nations round about envying this proſperity of the Jews, ſurprized many of them by Treachery, whereupon *Judas* made an incuſion, ſlew many *Idumeans*, and brought a great prey out of their Country, beſieging the Sons of *Ben* their Prince who lay in wait for the Jews, and at length ſetting fire to their Towers, killed all that were therein. After this he overcame a mighty Army of the *Ammorites* under the command of *Timotheus*, taking and burning their City of *Jazar*, and leading their Wives and Children Captive into *Judea*. The Neighbouring People hearing of his departure aſſaulted the Jews in *Galaad*, who retiring into the Fort of *Dathem*, ſent to *Judas* for relief; And at the ſame time Letters came out of *Galilee*, that they were indangered by the Inhabitants of *Ptolemais*, *Tyre*, *Sydon*, and others thereabout. *Judas* hereupon ſent his Brother *Simeon* with three thouſand choſen Men to relieve *Galilee*, and himſelf with

with his Brother *Jonathan*, and eight thousand others, marched to *Galiad*; *Simeon* fought against his Enemies in *Galilee*, and slew about three thousand, pursuing them to the Gates of *Ptolemais*, and taking much spoil, and releasing many Jewish Prisoners, he returned victoriously home. But *Judas* passing *Jordan*, was there inform'd that his Brethren were Besieged in their Cities and Castles, and some already in great extremity; Hereupon he first fell upon the Inhabitants of *Bezra*, took their City, set it on Fire, and kill'd all able to bear Arms; Then marching all night he arrived early next morning to the Castle, where the Jews were Besieged by the Army of *Timotheus*, who were just ready to scale the Walls, when *Judas* dividing his Forces into three Battalions, courageously assailed them, who hearing it was *Maccabeus*, were surpris'd with such dread that they instantly fled; *Judas* his Men slaying about eight thousand in the pursuit; Then marching to *Molla* he seized it, slew all the Men therein and burnt it with Fire, after which he destroy'd several other places.

Soon after *Timotheus* raised another Army, where-with he marched to *Jordan*, exhorting them valiantly to oppose the Jews, and to hinder their passage over the River, since if they once pass'd *Jordan*, they were sure to be defeated. *Judas* hearing this, marching hastily against the Enemy, and passing the River, unexpectedly fell upon them with such violence, that casting away their Arms they fled for their lives, some endeavoured to save themselves in *Carnaix*, but *Judas* taking that City and Temple, slew them, and burnt the same, and then he led away all the Jews who dwelt in *Galsad* with their Wives, Children and substance, and brought them into

into *Judea*. When he drew near the Town of *Ephion*, they had Barricado'd up his way that he could not pass, and refusing upon his desire to open the passage, he Besieged the City; took it by assault, burnt it, and slew all the Inhabitants. After this passing over *Jordan*, they came into *Judea* with great joy and gladness praising God, and Offering Sacrifices of Thanksgiving for the safe return of the Army, because in all these Battles and Encounters they had not lost one Jew. But whilst *Judas* and *Siméon* were gone upon these expeditions, the two Captains with whom he had left the rest of his Forces (with a strict command to have a watchful Eye over *Judea*, but not to joyn Battel with any Enemy till his return) being desirous to gain the repute of valiant Men, went out with their Soldiers toward *Jamnia*, against whom *Gorgias* Governor of that place issued out, and slew two thousand of them, the rest flying back into *Judea*. Then *Judas* and his Brethren took divers Cities from the *Idumeans*, and with much Booty and great Joy returned home.

The Bloody *Antiochus* being at this time in *Persia*, heard of a wealthy City called *Elymais*, wherein stood a rich Temple of *Diana*; Thither he went and besieged it, but the Inhabitants sallied out, and with great loss drove him from thence, whereupon he returned to *Babylon*, where having notice of the overthrow of his Captains in *Judea*, and the power of the Jews, this with his former defeat so wrought upon him, that he fell sick, and finding no hope of recovery, he called his most familiar Friends about him, telling them, That he was plagued with this violent and desperate affliction for tormenting the Jews, destroying the Temple, committing

horrid

horrid Sacrilege, and contemning the True God; But now he vowed if it pleased the Lord to restore him, he would become a Jew, and do many great things for them, and would go through all the known World to declare the power of God; Who knowing his hypocrisy, continued to plague him in a terrible manner, He had an intollerable pain and torment in his bowels and inward parts, from whence issued abundance of Worms continually crawling out, so that he rotted above ground with such an intollerable stink, that none could come near him, neither could himself indure it; and thus this vile Person who had insolently boasted he would make *Jerusalem* a common Burying-place, and the streets thereof run with the Blood of Gods People, by his just Judgment ended his life in extream misery; before his death he made *Philip* his Chief Captain Governor of his Kingdom, requiring him to be very careful of his Son *Antiochus*.

Then was *Antiochus* proclaimed King, and Sir-named *Eupater*; about which time the Apostate Jews in garrison at *Jerusalem* did much mischief, slaying those unawares who came to Worship and offer Sacrifices in the Temple; *Judas* hereupon resolved to cut them off, and accordingly besieged the Fort with his Army, when some of the besieged escaping by night, went and desired *Antiochus* not to suffer those to perish who for his Fathers sake had forsaken their God and their Religion; who thereupon sent a mighty Army of an hundred thousand foot, twenty thousand Horse, and thirty two Elephants under *Lysias* their Captain, to relieve them, who sat down before *Bethsura* a strong City, but were valiantly resisted by the inhabitants who sallied out, and burnt the Engines prepared for battery;

tery ; whereupon *Judas* raising his siege before the Castle of *Jerusalem*, marched toward the Enemy, who preparing to meet him, *Antiochus* then present caused his Elephants to march first through the narrow passage where *Judas* was incamped, each Elephant having a thousand Foot and an hundred Horse for his guard with a Tower on his back furnished with Archers ; the rest of his Forces were ordered to march by the Mountains, and with great shouts to assail their Enemies, and by uncovering their brazen and golden Bucklers to dazel the eyes of the *Jews*. Yet was *Judas* no way disturbed, but encouraging his Army slew six hundred of the the Forlorn Hope ; *Eleazer* the Brother of *Judas* seeing a huge Elephant with Royal trappings, and judging the King was on him, having with a noble courage slain those about him, thrust his Sword into the belly of the Beast, who suddenly falling, slew him with his weight.

*Judas* observing the great strength of the Enemy march back to *Jerusalem*, *Antiochus* following him, and taking *Bethsura* by Treaty for want of provisions and despairing of relief, they having the Kings Oath that no violence should be offered them, yet he thrust them out of the City and put a Garrison therein. He lay long before the Temple of *Jerusalem*, the besieged defending it gallantly, only they wanted Victuals, the Land not having been tilled for seven years before, whereupon divers secretly fled, and few remain'd to defend the Temple, when by Gods providence, *Antiochus* had news that *Philip* his Fathers Governor was coming out of *Persia* to make himself Lord of his Country ; whereupon *Antiochus* sent an Herald to *Judas*, promising the *Jews* peace and the liberty of their Religion ; which *Judas*

*das* accepting, and taking the Kings Oath for the true performance thereof, he surrendered up the Temple to *Antiochus*, who entering the same, and finding it so impregnable a place, he contrary to his Oath commanded the Wall that encompassed it to be levelled, and so returned to *Antioch* with *Onias* the High Priest, whom by the council of *Lyfias* he put to death, because he had advised his Father to enforce the *Jews* to forsake their Religion; a just reward for so wicked a Fact.

*Philip* having Conquered much of his Country, *Antiochus* marcht against him, fought with him and slew him. Soon after *Demetrius* Son of *Seleucus* took *Tripolis* in *Syria*, and declaring himself King, invaded the kingdom of *Antiochus*, to whom the people generally submitting, seized on *Antiochus* and *Lyfias*, and bringing them to *Demetrius* he caused them to be slain; to this new King, divers *Jews*, banished for their impiety, together with *Alcimus* the High Priest resorted, accusing *Judas Maccabeus*, his brethren, and the rest of the Nation for killing their Friends, and banishing such as were for *Demetrius*; who much moved with these reports, sent a great Army under *Bacchides* a Valiant and Experienced General to destroy *Judas* and his Confederates; He marching into *Judea* sent to *Judas* pretending to make peace with him, who observing him to have such strong Forces, would not trust to his false promises, though some of the people did, having his Oath for their protection, but paid dear for their credulity, for he slew three-score of them at one time. Then going from *Jerusalem* he seized and put to death many *Jews* commanding the rest to obey *Alcimus* the High-Priest, who by his feigned and familiar deportment drew many wicked *Jews* to join  
with

with him, and then marched through the Country slaying all who were for Judas, who seeing many upright men thus causlessly killed, he with his Army went through the Land, and slew all the Apostates that were of *Alcimus* his Faction ; He thereupon going to *Demetrius*, made grievous complaints against Judas, and shewing how dangerous it would be to the State if he went thus on ; *Demetrius* thereupon sent an Army against Judas under *Nicanor*, commanding him not to spare any one of the Nation of the Jews.

*Nicanor* coming to *Jerusalem*, offered no act of Hostility, but endeavouring to intrap Judas by subtilty, sent him a peaceable Message, protesting he designed no injury, but came only to express the good affections of *Demetrius* to the Jewish Nation. Judas and his Brethren deceived with these fair pretences, entertained him and his Army, and *Nicanor* saluting Judas, whilst they were in discourse, he gave a sign to his Souldiers to sieze him, but Judas discovering the Treason, escaped from him, and got to his Army ; Upon which *Nicanor* proclaimed open War against him, and fought him near *Caper-Salama*, where he obtained the Victory, and constrained Judas to retreat into the Fortress of *Jerusalem*, where *Nicanor* besieged him a while, and then retired ; At which time certain of the Priests and Elders met him, and having given him reverence, they shewed him the Sacrifices they intended to offer to God for the Kings prosperity ; But *Demetrius* blaspheming, threatned them if they did not deliver Judas into his hands, at his return he would destroy the Temple ; Hereupon the Priests wept abundantly, beseeching God to defend the Temple and his True Worshippers from the outrage of their Enemies.

*Nicanor*

*Nicanor* coming near *Beithhoron*, received a great supply of Souldiers out of *Syria*; *Judas* likewise was not far off with about a thousand Men, yet exhorting his Souldiers to trust in God, and not fear the multitude of their Enemies, he courageously encountering *Nicanor*, where the Conflict was doubtful, yet at last *Judas* had the advantage, killing a great number of his Enemies; *Nicanor* himself fighting valiantly was slain, whereupon his Army fled, and *Judas* speedily pursuing, made a great slaughter, and by sounding a Trumpet giving notice to the Neighbouring-places, the Inhabitants armed themselves and killed those that fled, so that not one escaped from this Battel, though they were at least Nine Thousand Men. After this the Jews had some rest; But *Alcimus* the High Priest intending to beat down the old Wall of the Sanctuary, was suddenly stricken by God, became speechless, and fell to the ground, and having suffered grievous torments many days he died miserable; whereupon the People by general consent chose *Judas Maccabeus* High Priest, who hearing of the great Power and Victories of the *Romans*, sent two Persons to *Rome*, to make them his Allies and Confederates, and to write to *Demetrius* to give over his Wars against the Jews. These Ambassadors coming to *Rome*, were entertained by the Senate, and an Alliance was concluded upon these Conditions, *That none under the Romans should War against the Jews, nor furnish their Enemies with Victuals, Ships, nor Silver; That if any make War on the Romans, the Jews should assist them; That the Jews should neither add nor diminish from this Association, without the general consent of the Romans, and that what was thus concluded should continue for ever.*

The Death of *Nicanor*, and the loss of his Army being reported to *Demetrius*, he sent another under *Bacchides*, who coming into *Judea*, and hearing that *Judas* was incamped at *Bezeth*, he marched against him with twenty thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse; *Judas* had not in all above two thousand Men, who seeing the vast number of their Foes were much afraid, so that many forsaking the Camp fled away, and there remained with *Judas* only eight hundred Men, and his Enemies pressed so hard on him, that he had no time to re-assemble his Forces, yet he resolved to fight with that small handful, exhorting them to behave themselves valiantly; Who answering, *That they were not able to make head against so great an Army*, advised him to retire, and stand on his guard till he had reinforced himself; *Judas* replied; *God forbid that the Sun should see me turn my back upon mine Enemies, though I die and spend my last Blood in this Battle, yet will I never blemish my former Worthy Actions by an ignominious flight.* And having again encouraged his Souldiers, he commanded them to use their utmost courage against the Enemy, without any apprehension of danger.

*Bacchides* marshalled his Army in *Butalia*, and causing the Trumpets to sound, and his Souldiers to make a great Shout, he charged his Enemies; *Judas* did the like, and encountred *Bacchides*, upon which there ensued a most bloody Fight, which continued till Sun-set. *Judas* perceiving that *Bacchides* and the Flour of his Army fought in the Right Wing, drew his most resolute Souldiers thither, who brake in upon them, and forcing them to fly, pursued them to Mount *Azi*; But the Left Wing followed *Judas* and inclosed him on the back part,  
so

so that finding himself in much danger, he with his Followers resolved to sell their lives dearly and fight it out to the last. He slew a great number of his Enemies, till at length he was so wearied with killing, that he fell to the ground and was there slain; upon which his few remaining Companions betook themselves to flight: *Simzon*, and *Jonathan* his Brothers recovered his Body and buried it at *Modin*, all the People weeping and making great Lamentation for the Death of so valiant a Commander, for whatsoever Virtue hath of great, whatsoever Valour hath of generous, met in the Person of *Judas Maccabeus* to make a Marvel of his life, and give immortal memory to his Name. In the space of six years he sustained the great and prodigious Forces of three Kings of *Asia*, as you have heard, opposing himself with a little flying Camp, against Armies of forty, sixty, an hundred thousand Men which he put into disorder and confusion; He defeated nine Generals of the Infidels in ranged Battles and Combates, killing some with his own hands, and carrying away their Spoils, so that of all his great Qualities, Valour always held the upper Rank, and worthily Entitled him to the name of a Worthy.

# Arthur King of Britain,



**A** rthur the Great and Worthy British King  
 Glory and Victory to his Realm did bring.  
 He th' Heathen Saxons often overcame,  
 Inducing them to own the Christian Name.  
 He while he lived upheld the Sinking State,  
 And Conquest seem'd upon him still to wait,  
 His Subjects Love he thereby doth attain,  
 And he must chuse one after him to Reign.  
 The Pictish King this Choice doth much resent  
 As if to wrong him of his Rights they meant  
 Both Kings ingage in Fight, where both Kings dy'd  
 With Thousands of their Subjects on each side.

The

**T**He *British* Writers have related such Strange and Miraculous Actions and Adventures of this Worthy Prince, that many Intelligent Men have been apt to think that all which hath been written of his Heroicks deeds is meer Fiction and Invention, yea some are of opinion that there never was any such Person, but though Historians disagree about times and places, some writing carelessly and others superstitiously, yet they all agree upon the Predecessors and Successors of this Noble King: But as it is most execrable Infidelity to doubt that there was a *Josiah*, Wicked Athism to question if there were a *David*, and unreasonable to deny the being of *Judas Maccabeus*; as it may be judged folly to affirm there was never any *Alexander*, *Julius Caesar*, *Godfrey of Bullen* or *Charlemagne*, so we may be thought guilty of incredulity and ingratitude to deny or doubt the honourable Acts of our Victorious *Arthur*. This is premised in vindication of our *Hero*, and his immortal name and fame, whereby he justly gained the Title of the Seventh Worthy of the World. Now to his History.

After this Kingdom had for above four hundred and eighty years been subject to the *Romans* which began by the Conquest that *Julius Caesar* made here in the Reign of *Cassibelan* King of the *Britains* seventeen years before the birth of our Blessed Saviour, and ended in the time of the Emperor *Gratianus*, three hundred seventy six years after Christ; *Vortigern* of the blood Royal of the *British* Kings, by usurpation, and the Murther of *Constance* the Son of *Constantius*, seized upon the Crown, who growing odious and hateful to his Subjects both for his wicked life and ill got Sovereignty, he was forced to send to *Germany* for the *Saxons* to aid and support him; the

the *Saxons* at this time possess the third part of *Germany*, holding all the Country between the River *Rhine* and *Elbe*, bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea and the Ocean, and governed by twelve Princes who elected a Sovereign Leader and General in time of War; this being so spacious, populous and near a Country, well furnisht with Shipping, which the *Britains* wanted, yielded always plentiful supplies to the undertakers of this action who were first Two brothers *Hengist* and *Horsa*; after they had continued here a while as hired Soldiers, and observed the weakness both of Prince and People, their number dayly increased; at first they had only the Isle of *Thanet* allowed them to inhabit, but soon after the whole County of *Kent* was made over to them upon condition they should defend the Land against the *Picts* and *Scots*; and in short time greater priviledges were granted them upon *Vortigerns* marrying the daughter of *Hengist* an exceeding beautiful Lady, who was brought over on purpose to steal away the heart of a dissolute Prince, so that by this alliance, and the fruitfulness of the Country so many of this populous and Military Nation came in, that *Kent* in a little while grew too narrow for them, and *Hengist* to extend their power into all parts of the kingdom, perswaded *Vortigern* to plant a Colony of them in the North beyond *Humber*, to be continual guard against all invasions on that side; which being granted he sends for *Occa* his Brother and his Son *Ebusa* to manage that design, and hereby the *Saxons* came to possess *Kent* and *Northumberland*, which contained all the Country from the River *Humber* to *Scotland*.

And now of Servants they became Masters, contemning their Entertainers, and committing many  
info-

insolencies, whereupon the *British* Nobility combine together, and resolve to depose *Vortigern*, the Author of this inconsiderate admission of Strangers, and to chuse *Vortimer* his Son in his stead, a Prince of great worth, who whilst he lived gave them many fierce encounters; but all prevailed not, for the *Saxons* being possessors of the chief Gate of the Land which lay open to their own Country to receive continual supplies from thence without resistance had the advantage to weary them all out at last; and beside force they are said to have used treachery in murdering three hundred of the *British* Nobility at *Amesbury* (where they innocently met to treat of a peace with them) took their King Prisoner, and would not release him, but upon granting them three Provinces more; Also the long life of *Hengist*, a Politick General, who lived almost forty years, made much for the selling their Dominion here, which was not effected without a great deal of labour and much effusion of blood.

For the *Britains* being by continual Wars made expert in Military discipline, grew at length so enraged to see their Country ravished from them by Forreigners, that they sold their Liberties and Inheritance at a very dear rate.

Wherein much must be attributed to the courage and gallantry of their Leaders from whom the Spirit and valour of a People doth usually proceed, of whom none are more worthy to be remembered than *Aurelius Ambrosius* the last of the *Romans*, and our worthy Prince *Arthur* the Noblest of the *Britains*; a Man in conduct and valour almost above a man, and worthy of eternal memory, who while he stood, bore up the sinking state of his Country. He was the Son of *Uter Pendragon* by the fair *Igrene*, and during

during his life had continual War with the *Saxons* and the *Picts* and *Scots* who were sometimes confederate with them ; in the beginning of this reign the two Kings of these two Nations seemed to envy his advancement to the Crown of *Britain*, *Loth* King of the *Picts* having married the elder sister of *Aurelius Ambrosius*, and *Vortigern*, and *Conran* King of *Scots* the younger, and because *Arthur* was begot out of wedlock, though his Mother was after married to *Uter* they thought it more reasonable the Kingdom should descend to their Sisters Son than to him ; whereupon *Loth* sent Ambassadors to the *British* Lords and Nobility requiring that according to the ancient Laws and Customs of this Realm they should receive him as King who had Married the Sister and Heir of the two brethren *Ambrosius* and *Uter* their last Kings. The *Britains* received this Message with great scorn, disclaiming to think of submitting to a stranger, and dispatching the Ambassadors with many reproaches against *Loth* and the *Picts*, they proclaimed *Arthur* King of the Realm who raising a potent Army marched instantly against the *Saxons*, hoping to engage them before the *Picts* should join, which doubtless they would do suddenly ; having therefore procured more aid from *Armorica*, or little *Britain* in *France*, they met with the *Saxons* within ten Miles of *London*, whom they vanquish't in two set battels, and obliged them to pay Tribute, and receive such Governors over them as *Arthur* should appoint, with several other very hard conditions, to the great rejoicing of the *Britains* for such prosperous and happy success under their new elected King.

After this the *Britains* easily took *London*, where *Arthur* continued for some time in consultation with  
his

his Nobility and Commanders how they should proceed in their Wars against the rest of the Saxons; having at length prepared a mighty Army, *Arthur* resolved to go against those beyond *Humber* in the North, with whom the *Picts* had concluded a League, whereby they were obliged to assist each other against their Common Enemies the Britains. *Arthur* marching into *Yorkshire*, incamped near the Enemy, who were already joined together, and resolving to fight the next day, he appointed *Howel* Commander of the *French Britains* to engage the *Picts*, while himself dealt with the Saxons; the battel was very furious, and for some time the Victory was doubtful, but at length the *Picts* were put to flight, which the Saxons perceiving, and thinking themselves unable to bear the whole Force of the Britains, they likewise left the Field, and fled with all speed toward *York*. *Arthur* pursuing them, besieged that City almost three months, the Saxons valiantly defending it, and making brisk sallies upon the Besiegers, but at length provisions growing very scarce, they were just ready to have surrendered, when notice was given them, that a strong Army of *Picts* and Saxons were coming to their relief together with *Occa* who escaping into *Germany* from the last battel, was newly arrived with fresh Forces in the River of *Humber*, whereupon the Saxons refused to treat any further, not doubting but the Britains would be quickly forced to raise the siege, and be glad to get off with their own lives.

*Arthur* having Intelligence of these Succors, and judging it no wisdom to stay for their coming, considering how many of his Souldiers were diseased and sick by lying so long in the Field, raised his siege, and went into *Wales*, where leaving the *French Bri-*

kins to quarter that Winter, he with his choice Troops marched to London to prevent any disturbance from the *Kentish Saxons*, or others. In the Spring having mustered his Forces he proceeded against *Colgern* and *Oca* the two *Saxon* Generals, who coming out of *Northumberland* wasted and destroyed the *British* borders with their usual Cruelty; whereupon *Arthur* encountering them twice in battel, overcame in both and then again besieging *York* he at length got possession thereof by means of a *Britain*, who living among the *Saxons* within the City, privately let in some *Britains* in the dead of the night, who breaking open the gates, gave entrance to the whole Army; *Arthur* would not suffer many of the *Saxons* to be slain, but pardoned all who beg'd quarter, thereby to gain a reputation of Clemency amongst his adversaries. The *Britains* having thus gotten *York*, many Skirmishes happened between them and the *Saxons* thereabout, but Winter coming on, they gave up themselves to drinking, banquetting, and other voluptuous pleasures, so that when they marcht into the field next Summer, they were unable to endure the labours and Fatigues of War, and for several years performed very little Service.

At length *Arthur* concluded a League with *Loth* King of *Picts*, whereby it was agreed, That *Arthur* during his life should be King of *Britain*, and after his decease, the Kingdom should descend to *Mordred* the eldest son of *Loth*, and his Heirs; That the *Picts* should at all times assist the *Britains* against the *Saxons*, and should freely possess all such Lands as they recovered from them beyond the River *Humber*. That they should duly observe the League which was made between them and the *Scots*; That *Mordred* should marry the Daughter of *Gawolan*

Gawolan a Noble Brittain, and next to Arthur himself; that the Children of this marriage should be brought up by their Grand father in Brittain till they came to years of discretion. That Gawan the Brother of Mordred should serve King Arthur in his Wars, for which he should receive large possessions and rewards. Arthur having concluded this League, and being desirous to purge this Island of the Heathenish Saxons, he sent to the Kings of Scotland and Pictland, requiring them; That for the advancement of Christs Religion which they professed and owned they should forthwith assemble their Forces, and meet him at Tynmouth at a day appointed, that so they might join together and march against their common Enemies the Saxons. These two Kings presently consented to this so reasonable a request, and in a few days meeting with the Britains, they presently marcht altogether against the Saxons, whom they understood were already in the Field under Occa their General, ready to receive them. Both Armies approaching each other, Colgern Duke of Northumberland rid up to the very Front of the Picts Army, where he severely reproached Loth and his Nobility for their breach of Friendship with the Saxons, and told them he did not doubt but suddenly to see some just judgment fall upon them for their Treachery and Falshood, in thus joining with their former Enemies against their most trusty Friends and constant Allies.

The Pictish King being moved hereat, commanded his Standards to advance, neither were the Saxons idle, so that the Skirmish began, which Arthur perceiving, commanded the Britains to ingage, so that there immediately followed a terrible slaughter: the Scots in the right wing killing Chibrick an eminent Saxon Captain, quickly discomfited them on that side,

side, *Colgern* earnestly desiring to be revenged of King *Loth*, rushed in upon him with such violence that at the first encounter he threw him to the ground, but instantly two *Pictish* Horsemen coming on one side of *Colgern*, ran him quite through the body, *Loth* soon recovered himself, but *Colgern* being dead, his Men were so disheartned, that they presently ran away; *Arthur* perceiving the main Battle of the *Saxons* was now left naked, pressed on so violently upon *Occa*, that having received a desperate wound, he hardly escaped out of the Battle, but being at length brought to the sea-side, he got into a ship, and escaped into *Germany*; This Victory being thus obtained, the *Saxons* were forc'd to submit themselves to King *Arthur*, who offered them pardon as to life and goods if they would turn Christians, and never hereafter ingage against their Neighbours the *Britains*, *Scots*, and *Picts*, which if they would not consent to, he commanded them that leaving their Arms and Goods behind, they should upon pain of Death depart the Kingdom within fourteen days; Hereupon many *Saxons* went over to *Germany*, others pretending to be Christians still remained, hoping for better fortune; Several who continued after the time appointed, and refused to be Baptized were put to Death according to the Proclamation, so that very few were thought to profess the Christian Faith sincerely.

All things thus quieted in *Northumberland*, *Arthur* repaired several Churches in *York* and other places, which had been ruined and defaced by the barbarous Infidels. Next year he had notice, that the *Saxons* who inhabited the Isle of *Wight* joyning with those in *Kent*, had fallen upon the *Britains*

on that side the *Thames*, killing and destroying a great number of them, whereat being much moved, he hasted toward *London* with his Forces, resolving utterly to root out the East and South *Saxons*, since his Subjects could never be secure so long as that wicked Generation remained amongst them. In pursuance of the League, he had Twenty Thousand *Picts* and *Scots* in this Expedition; *Eugenius* Nephew to King *Congal*, and *Mordred* Son of King *Loth*, being their Generals. Then marching forward, he incamped in the Field near the *Thames*, and himself with some of his Nobility going to *London*, caused Prayers to be made to Almighty God three days together for their good success against the *Saxons*, on the fourth day Divine Service being celebrated by the Bishop of *London*, and a Sermon Preached in the Market-place, he committed himself and his whole Army to the tuition and protection of Jesus Christ, and then issuing out of the City, he exhorted his Souldiers to be of good courage since they were to fight in a just quarrel against Pagans, and the implacable Enemies of the Christian Faith.

*Mordred*, and *Gawolan* his Father-in-Law marched in the Front with five Thousand Horse, and being come within five Miles of the *Saxons* Camp, there came Ambassadors to King *Arthur*, desiring him not to proceed any further, since if he pleased they were willing to depart the Land with their Goods and Substance without further molesting the *Britains* ever hereafter. But *Arthur* would not consent hereto, neither would so much as allow them a Truce for three days, which they earnestly desired, only he told him that he would not march above two Miles that day, so that if they came again

again next morning, he would in the mean time consult with his Nobility and Captains, what answer to give to their request. Whilst the Britains were busied about the News these Ambassadors brought, the Saxons suddenly marching out of their Camp, fell with much violence upon the Forces of *Mordred* and *Gawolan*, of whom they killed a great number in that surprize, though by their Exhortations, their Men made the utmost resistance so small a Company could against the multitude of their Enemies, by whom being at length oppressed they were forced to fly, not resting till they came to the rest of the Army; *Mordred* and *Gawolan* by the help of fresh Horses, made their escape without hurt, though many of their Followers were killed in the Fight and Chase.

The Saxon Ambassadors being not yet gone out of the Camp, were hereupon secured till next morning, and then sent back with this answer: *That the Britains were resolved for the future never to treat with any Messengers from the Saxons about Peace, since it is apparent they designed nothing but treachery and falsehood, having contrary to the Laws of Arms unworthily fallen upon the British Forces, whilst their Ambassadors pretended to make an Accommodation, that therefore they should expect nothing from Arthur but the utmost revenge, and the most cruel Severities of War in recompance of their wicked infidelity.* They had no sooner received this answer, but forty other of the Principal Saxons arrived, who endeavoured to excuse what had happened over night, laying all the blame on some few rash heady Fellows, who knew nothing of the proceedings of the Commanders of the Army, nor of their sending Ambassadors to them.

But *Arthur* suspecting this to be another subtle trick of the *Saxons*, commanded these Messengers as well as the former to be secured in the Marshalls Tent; whilst he himself in the second Watch of the night marched privately against the Enemy, dividing his Army into three parts; and having gone about three Miles they fell upon the *Saxons* Our Guards ere they were aware, which caused such a tumult and confusion amongst them, one calling and crying out upon another, that the most valiant among them were dismayed. *Mordred* desirous to revenge his last overthrow, fell in fiercely among them; But some having by this time armed themselves, made resistance, defended themselves amidst the Carts and Carriages, and thereby for a while stopt the violence of the *Britains*, others unable to resist, broke out of the Camp and fled, but being pursued by the *British* Horse a great number perisht in the next River, chusing drowning rather than fall into the hands of their merciless Adversaries, who that day gave no Quarter. It was thought this Bloody Battle, and so great a slaughter of such a multitude of *Saxons* would have utterly disabled them that they should never after have been troublesome to the *Britains*. *Arthur* having thus vanquished his Enemies, dismiss all the Ambassadors in his Camp, upon Condition they would return back to *Germany*, but suffered the rest of the meaner *Saxons* to remain still in the Land, provided they would turn Christians, and pay a yearly Tribute. The *Scots* and *Picts* who had assisted him in this War, he treated with much State and Magnificence at *London*; giving them all possible respect and honour, and dismissing them with rich Presents and Princely rewards.

It is written of King *Arthur*, that in one Battle against the *Saxons*, with his Sword named *Callibourn*, he slew above eight hundred of them, if it be possible to be true. In twelve set Battles, besides Skirmishes, he is said to have return'd Victor from the slaughter of the *Saxons*: The names of which places are said to be The first at the mouth of the River *Glyn*; The second, third, fourth, and fifth near the River *Douglas* in *Lenox*. The sixth at the River *Bassus*; The seventh in the Wood *Calidon*; The eighth near the Castle of *Guinion*. The ninth at *Carlion* in *Wales*; The tenth by the Sea-side in a place called *Richwood*. The eleventh upon a Hill named *Agued Cathergain*; The twelfth at *Bash* or *Batken* Hill.

Whilst these things were acted in *Britain*, *Corranus* King of *Scotland*, was Murdered in his Bed-Chamber, by the Treason of *Donald* Governour of *Arbol*, in the twentieth year of his Reign, and the sixteenth of *Arthurs* Dominion over *Britain*; After whom succeeded *Eugenius* his Nephew; About this time some Authors ascribe to *Arthur* the obtaining of many glorious Victories against the *Irish*, *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and other *Northern* Nations, yea some affirm that he subdued most part of *Germany*, the *Low Countries*, *Normandy*, *France*, the *Romans*, and the People of the East, the credid whereof seems very doubtful. Only it is certain (as *Hector Boetius* affirms) that *Arthur* lived in the days of *Justinian* the Emperor, about which time the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Burgonians* and *French* invaded and ruin'd divers parts of the *Roman* Empire, yet we find no mention of King *Arthur* acting any thing among them.

But notwithstanding this wonderful Atchievements, it is related *Lucius Hiberus* the Roman Legate demanded of him a Tribute for *Britain*, which he not only denied but also threatned to have a Tribute from *Rome*, as appears by his Letters sent to the Senate to this purpose. *Understand you of Rome that I am King Arthur of Britain, and freely it hold and shall hold, and at Rome hastily will I be not to give you Truage, (or Tribute) but to require Truage of you, for Constantine who was Hellens Son, and other of my Ancestors Conquered Rome, and thereof were Emperors, and what they had I hope to recover by Gods grace; And accordingly (saith the story) he set forward against Lucius Hiberus, who with great power and vain confidence came marching against him, where after a long and bloody fight the Romans were discomfited, their General kill'd, and his slain Body sent to the Senate for a Tribute from Britain.*

King *Arthur* to increase the Courage of his Soldiers is said to have instituted the Order of the Knights of the *Round Table*, to which none were admitted, but such of the Nobility as were most renowned for Virtue and Courage, they were in all the number of one hundred and fifty, the Chiefest of them being *Sir Lancelot*, *Sir Tristram*, *Sir Lamrock*, *Sir Gawin* and others. They were all recorded for Knights of great Renown, and had not King *Arthurs* Valour been most transcendent each of them might have passed for no less than a *Worthy*. These things are related of him, of which the Reader may credit as much as he please. To pass therefore these questionable matters, let us proceed to what is more certain.

After the Britains were delivered from the terror of the Saxons, and had for some time enjoyed peace and quietness, they grew Rich and Wealthy, and then began to repent of the League they had made with *Loth* King of the *Picts*, whereby it was agreed that *Mordred* his Son should succeed, they now resolving that no Foreigner should Reign over them, and therefore addressing themselves unanimously to King *Arthur*, they humbly beseech him since he had no Sons to nominate a Successor of their own Nation to govern them after his decease; *Arthur* finding it in vain to contradict this their resolution, since they absolutely refused to be ruled by a Stranger, advised them to find out one of the Blood-Royal themselves, whom for his Wisdom, Valour, and Nobility they were willing should Reign over them, and he for his part promised to ratify and confirm their Election. The Nobility and Commons thereupon met together with great joy, and at length agreed upon *Constantine* the Son of *Cador* Duke of *Cornwal*, a virtuous and comely young Gentleman, and indued with all Princely qualities; who being brought by the Peers of the Realm into the Council Chamber and presented to *Arthur*, he gladly accepted their Choice, and forthwith caused *Constantine* to be Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Crown by the name of *Prince of Britain*; who being thus preferred, behaved himself with that discretion and gallantry, that the Britains entertained a very high opinion of his worth and future Government.

Mean time *Loth* King of the *Picts* deceasing, *Mordred* his Son succeeded him, who hearing that *Constantine* was proclaimed Prince, was much disturbed and sent Ambassadors to *Arthur* to complain that

contrary to the honour of a King, he by proclaiming *Constantine* his Heir had broken the League between himself and his Father, and endeavoured to defeat him of his rightful Inheritance; desiring him not so easily to consent to the persuasions of the *Britains*, as thereby to violate the Laws both of God and Man, and admonishing him yet to observe the League which he had solemnly sworn to, and to persuade his Subjects to do the like, lest they should provoke the wrath of Almighty God against them who is a just revenger of the breach of all Oaths, Leagues, and Covenants. To this the Nobles of *Britain* answered, *That the League concluded between Arthur and Loth endured but for their Lives, and was determined upon the Death of either of them, and therefore Arthur had done nothing but according to the duty of a Prince, who tendered the peace and happiness of his Subjects, in providing one of their own Nation to succeed him, thereby to prevent the Realm from falling into the hands of strangers, which they could by no means suffer. Therefore if the Picts loved their Wealth and Security, it would be good for them to be contented with their own Bounds and Dominion, since if they should attempt to gain other Mens Estates and Territories, they would be forced in a short time to see the mischievous Consequences of such ill advised undertakings.*

The Ambassadors of *Piciland* returning with this Answer, the whole Nation were so stirr'd with indignation, that they resolved immediately to revenge their wrongs by open War; But first they endeavoured to procure the *Scots* to assist them, and sending Ambassadors to *Eugenius* then King of *Scotland*, he readily agreed to their requests upon pretence that some *Scotch* Rebels who fled to *Arthur*, were

were received by him, and likewise suffered to make In-roads into *Scotland*. *Arthur* having notice of these Transactions, and War being Proclaimed against him, he first secured the Sea-Coasts with considerable Forces to prevent the Landing of the *Saxons*, if they should attempt it. And then marched with the rest of his Army as far as the River *Humber*, near the Banks whereof he pitcht his Tents, (a place formerly fatal for the overthrow of the *Britains*) expecting the *Scots* and *Picts*, who in a short time came up to them, and both Armies were in sight ready to ingage each other, when certain Bishops of all the three Nations riding to and fro, took great pains to perswade the Kings to Peace and Concord, especially since what they were going to try with the Sword, and the loss of much Blood and many Lives, might as well be composed by an Amicable and Friendly Agreement; Neither could they better gratifie the *Saxons*, the common Enemies to the Christian Religion than by weakning and destroying each other to make way for them to Conquer all together.

*Mordrea* and *Eugenius* were induced by these earnest Exhortations to refer the differences to some indifferent Persons, and presently to lay down their Arms upon assurance that the League with King *Loth* should be faithfully observed. *Arthur* was also content for his part to have agreed thereto, but the other *Britains*, especially the Kindred and Allies of *Constantine*, utterly refused it, and gave divers reproachful words to the Bishops for their unreasonable interposing, since they were already ranged in Battle, so that it might be doubted they designed to betray their Army to their Enemies, under pretence of an unprofitable agreement. After this

this, both Parties ingaged with great fury, but the *Britains* had such disadvantage by the place where they stood, which was full of Mire, Bogs, and Mosses, that they could neither advantageously defend themselves nor offend their Enemies, yet the Battle continued a long time with the slaughter of so many Men, that the River *Humber* near which it was fought, grew red with Blood, and carried a multitude of dead Bodies into the Sea. In the heat of the fight a subtil *Scot* cryed out with a loud voice in the *British* Tongue, that *Arthur*, and most of his Nobility were slain, and it was therefore in vain to resist any longer, or hope for Victory, but better for every Man to shift for himself, and endeavour to make his escape.

This news wonderfully encouraged the *Scots* and *Picts*, but the *Britains* were so much astonished at it, that the greatest part instantly fled away; Others judging it only a crafty device to discourage them, continued to make the utmost resistance, till they were over-powered, and almost every Man slain. This Victory was very hardily got, and cost more lives than any other for many years before, for of the *Scots* and *Picts* who won the Field, there were killed above Twenty Thousand, together with King *Mordred*, and abundance of the Nobility of both Nations; Of the *Britains* and their confederates in the fight and pursuit above thirty thousand fell, and among them King *Arthur* himself, and *Gawan* brother to *Mordred*, who had such an intire affection for his Lord and Master *Arthur*, that he fought courageously on his side that day against his own Brother *Mordred*. *Gawan* and most part of the *British* Nobility were likewise slain. Next day the Camp was plundered, and among other rich Spoils

*The second is of the*  
Spoils *Guyniver* King *Arthurs* Wife, with a great number of other Ladies and Gentlewomen were taken Prisoners, though she and some others were afterward redeemed upon ransom. This Bloody Battle was fought in the year of our Lord 542. the 26 year of the reign of King *Arthur*, and so much weakned both the *Pills*, *Scots* and *Britains*, that they could not recover their losses in many years. The same year many strange Prodigies were seen. The Grass and Herbs in *Yorkshire* were stained with Blood; Great *Camelon* a Cow brought forth a Calf with two Heads; and an Ewe brought forth a Lamb of both Sexes; The Sun for several days appeared like Blood; The Sky was full of bright Stars at noon divers days together. In *Wales* there was a Battle between the Crows and Magpies on one side, and the Ravens on the other, and great slaughter was made on each side.

The Body of this famous Worthy was buried at *Glaffenbury* in *Somerseſshire*, in the Church-yard, and discovered in the reign of King *Henry* the second, who being informed by a *Welch* Minstrel, that could sing many Histories in *Welch*, of the Acts of the ancient *Britains*, declared that *Arthurs* Body was there buried Sixteen foot deep between two Pillars, lest his Enemies the *Saxons* should have found him. *Henry* caused the place to be dug up; After they had digged about seven Foot, they found a mighty broad Stone with a leaden Cross fastened to that part which lay downward, with this Inscription, *Hic jacet Sepulchus, inclutus Rex Arthurus in Insula Avalonia; Here lieth the renowned King Arthur in the Isle of Avalonia*; His Body was inclosed in a great Tree made hollow, which being opened, his Bones appeared of a very great bigness,

ness, his Shinbone reached about the knee of a very tall Man, his Skull was so large that the place between his Eyes was a span broad, in which there appeared some signs of Wounds and Bruises; The Body of his Wife *Gynever* was likewise buried with him, the Hair of her Head was curiously plated, and shin'd like burnisht Gold, but being toucht instantly fell to dust. The Abbot who by the Kings command searched for the Grave, removed both their Bones to the great Church, and there buried them in a fair double Tomb of Marble, laying the Body of the King at the head thereof, and the Queen's at the feet, above six hundred years after they were first buried, and in the year of our Lord. 1191. I shall conclude the life of this Worthy Prince with an Ephitaph written in memory of him by *John Leland* a Monk in *Latin*, and translated into *English* many years since by *Nicholas Rosset*, which you shall have in the Poetry of those times.

*Saxonica toties qui fudit Marte cruento  
Turmas, & peperit spoliis sibi nomen opimis, &c.*

Who vanquished the *Saxon* Troops  
With Battles bloody broils.  
And purchas't to himself a name,  
With Warlike Wealthy Spoils:

Who with his shivering shining Sword  
The *Pikts* so oft dismayed,  
And an unweildy servile Yoke,  
On Necks of *Scots* hath laid.

Who *Frenchmen* puffed with pride, and who  
The *Germans* fierce in fight

Discomfited; and beat the *Danes*  
With strong and martial might.

Who of that murdering *Mordred* did  
The Vital breath expel  
That horrid, cruel, Monster great,  
That bloody Tyrant fell.

Here lifeless *Arthur* lies intomb'd  
Within this stately Hearse,  
Famous for Strength and Chivalry  
And 'gainst his Enemies fierce.

Whose glorious Acts and Victories  
Through all the World do fly,  
And whose most worthy Fame and Name  
Doth reach the very Sky.

Therefore you Noble Progeny  
Of *British* Line and Race  
Never forget your Emperor Great  
Of thrice renowned Grace.

But place upon his sacred Tomb  
Your Rosie Garlands gay  
Whose fragrant smell may witness well  
Your duties you display,

Charles

# Charles the Great,



**H**e well deserv'd the name of *Charlemagne*  
 That to such mighty Glory did attain,  
 Who all his Enemies having overcome,  
 Was own'd and Crown'd Great Emperor of *Rome*;  
*Virtue and Valour* he still mixt so well.  
 'Twas hard to say in which he did excell.  
 The *Christian Faith* he always did defend,  
 And against *Saracens* did oft contend.  
 The *Huns* and *Pagans* too he conquer'd,  
 His name alone fill'd them with fear and dread,  
 Yet all his fury he layd by, if they  
 Would *Idols* leave and the True God obey;

THE

THE Ancient French Historians relate, that the original Habitation of this now Potent Nation was in that part of *Germany* which lay nearest *Gaul*, now called *France*, and having together with the *Romans* obtained a great Victory against the *Alans*, Enemies to the Empire in the Reign of *Valentinian*, they got possession of a great part of *Gaul* as a fruit of their Conquest, which they held by their Sword not doing any homage for it but to their own valour. *Pharamond* laid the first Stone in the Building of this great Monarchy, *Clodion* prosecuted this design; *Merovee* made it appear above ground, *Clouis* adding the profession of Christ to his own and Predecessors valour, so won the Hearts of the *Gauls*, the Natives of this Country who were generally Christians, that he procured voluntary obedience from them, and an assured possession of his new Conquests, uniting both Nations into one, and giving Law to the Conquerors with such wisdom and discretion, that the name of *France* was generally received in *Gaul*. The race of *Pharamond* continued successively in *France* during the Reign of one and Twenty Kings, for about one hundred and twenty years; at which time nine or ten Ille Kings (as the French History calls them) succeeding each other, the Kingdom was thereby reduced to a multitude of dangers and inconveniences which gave occasion to *Charles Martel* to lay the Foundation of a new race of Kings from his own Posterity, who being first Mayor or Governor of the Pallace, was chosen Prince of the *French*, and upon this account is reckoned the 22 King of *France*; he was a man of great wisdom and courage, and managed all Affairs of War and State during the Reigns of the three last Kings.

In the time of *Thierry* the Second, the *Saracens* or *Turks* issuing out of *Asia* into *Africa* and *Spain*, possessed themselves of many mighty Kingdoms and Provinces under the command of *Abderamen* their King, and afterward invaded *France* with an Army of four hundred thousand men, but by the admirable Conduct and valour of *Martel*, this vast multitude was utterly vanquished, three hundred seventy five thousand *Barbarians* being slain in the Field and their King found dead in a heap of Carcasses, not wounded but smothered by the multitude that fled; the *French* lost fifteen hundred, and among them many of their Nobility and Gentry; the Care and Toil of great Affairs, together with his Age having much broken *Martel*, and the weakness of *Childerick*, the last King of the first Race giving him encouragement, he resolves so to dispose of things as to leave the Kingdom to his Children, and therefore observing that *Childerick* loved no man neither any man him, and that *Pepin* his own Son was beloved of all both for his own and *Martels* sake, as the Protector of their Liberty, whereas *Childerick* did not regard the common good but spent his time in folly and voluptuousness; *Martel* therefore at his death left *France* to the Government of *Pepin* whom he knew to be stout, and of a great Spirit. After his death the Friends of *Pepin* proclaimed his merits in all places; but Religion, and the Reverence and Devotion the *French* Nation naturally bear to Kings seemed to be insuperable difficulties to his advancement to the Crown; *Childerick* had already Reigned nine years, only in appearance, under *Martel*, and four more under *Pepin*, who to remove the last scruple, represented to the People, that their Allegiance was vowed to true Kings and not to Kings in imagination and disguise, that they

were sworn to maintain a Religious, Just, Merciful, Diligent and Active King, able to withstand their Enemies, to punish the wicked, to defend the good and to protect the Christian Law ; according to the express words the *French* Kings are Sworn to in their Coronation-Oath ; why then should they think themselves bound to a vicious King who was negligent and careless of himself and his Subjects, since the Contract between them was limited, and the *French* were only obliged to obey him, who being endued with many Royal Virtues, performs the Office of a true King. These reasons were plain, and easily received by all men as absolutely necessary for the common good, though most of them who seemed thus convinced had an Eye to their particular advantage by the favour of *Pepin*. As to the scruple of Religion how they could be dispensed from their Oath of Allegiance, *Pepin* assuring himself of good Friends at *Rome*, sends thither two Bishops to Pope *Zachary* to represent to him the present State of *France* ; who being truly informed of the weakness of *Childerick*, who was hated and contemned of all men, and of the general resolution of the *French* to receive *Pepin*, but chiefly moved with hopes of great Alliance from him against the *Lombards* his Capital Enemies ; he discharged the *French* from their Oath of Obedience to *Childerick* and all his Race.

Being thus freed from their Allegiance, they Assemble the General Estates, where it was concluded, that to avoyd that Confusion in the Realm which was apparently grown by the negligence of former Kings, *Childerick* should be rejected, and *Pepin* chosen ; the one unworthy to reign by reason of his Vices, and the other most worthy to be a King for his Royal Virtues ; but lest the Fundamental Law  
of

of Succession should be directly infringed and broken, they derive the race of *Pepin* from *Clovis* the great King of *France*, to whom he was acknowledged next Heir both by Succession and Virtue. The Assembly hereupon commanded *Boniface* Archbishop of *Menz* to declare to *Pepin*, That in regard of his Virtues and their future hope of his worthy Government the French had by a free and general consuetude elected him King. And in prosecution of this Decree, *Pepin* was instantly Crowned by the said Archbishop, and then being raised upon a Target or Shield, he was carried about the Assembly according to an ancient Ceremony of the *French*; and by Virtue of the same Decree, *Childerick* was deposed as unworthy of the Crown, and afterward degraded, shaven, and confined to a Monastery, there to pass the remainder of his days. This *Pepin* called the *Short*, the Twenty third King of *France*, having reigned eighteen years with much glory and the great love and affection of his Subjects (the strongest Foundation upon which a Prince can build his Authority) died in the year 768.

After his death the Estates of *France* being assembled, concluded to divide the Rea'm between his two Sons, *Charles* or *Charlemagn* the Elder, and *Caroloman* the Younger; *Charles* being Crowned at *Worms*, and *Caroloman* at *Soissons*; Writers have not set down the bounds of their Dominions, since three years after their Fathers death the whole Kingdom came to *Charles*; Brothers they were of different humors, who by equality of power endangered the ruin of the Monarchy, had not divine Providence united it in the Person of this great Prince *Charles*; he was indued with excellent gifts both of body and mind, of a Virtuous conversation, and above all carefully

carefully educated in the Christian Religion, for which he had much reverence all his life; Charity, Temperance, Equity, and Justice in relieving his People, Fidelity to all, and Modesty in using Victories, were the admirable effects of his knowledge, and as remarkable in him as in any Prince whatever; he naturally loved Learning and Learned men, having been instructed in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and likewise in *Philosophy* and the *Mathematicks*, which Sciences he term'd his Pastimes, and the Companions of his Sword, wherewith he oft diverted himself. He took delight in Poetry, as some of his writings witness, but especially in Histories, wherein he was exceeding well read; in Arms his Father *Pepin* was his School-master, under whom he had great Commands, which he discharg'd with such reputation that he well deserv'd the name of *Great*, both for his Valour and Virtue; there appeared in his Countenance a grave sweet Majesty, in Personage, he was Tall, Strong and Patient of labour, of a clear Spirit, a sound Apprehension, Memory and Judgment, which never failed him in difficulties; terrible to some, and pleasing to others, according to the occasion; these Virtues gain'd him so much Repute that he was beloved, respected, and obeyed of all men, and having received a great Kingdom from his Father, he enlarged it with wonderful success; *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, and this Great *Charles* seeming to have been rais'd up after each other to preserve the Christian name amidst the deluge of barbarous Nations, and the ruin of the *Roman* Empire.

*Caroloman* was exceeding jealous of his Brothers greatness, whom with grief he saw honour'd, obey'd and belov'd by all the *French*, which caused him to endeavour

endeavour as much as possible to countermine his designs, who had his eye upon *Italy* as the most proper Theater for his valour; for after the death of *Pepin*, the Church of *Rome* fell into great confusions by the practices of *Didier* King of *Lombardy*, who having corrupted some of the Clergy caused *Constantine* brother to the Duke of *Nepesino*, (his creature and trusty friend) to be chosen Pope, and *Philippicus* already elected to be violently deposed; the other party resolving not to be imposed on by *Didier*, by common consent chose *Stephen* the Third, a *Sicilian*, to the Popedom, who resolves to call in the King of *France* to his assistance, upon which *Charles* first sends twelve Prelates to *Rome* to strengthen his party who unanimously confirm the Election of *Stephen*, and depose *Constantine* raised by force and disorder; though *Didier* resolved not to be controlled, yet cunningly dissembling his thoughts, he sends to congratulate the Election of *Stephen*, and renounces *Constantine*, and pretending to desire the continuance of friendship, proposes to come to *Rome* and confer with him in private. The Pope, who only made use of the *French* for necessity, was easily persuaded by *Didier* to consent thereto, who coming makes many Protestations of Obedience. *Paul Epbius* a *Greecian* was then Governor at *Rome* for the Emperor, whom *Didier* so corrupted that having the Execution of Justice in his hands, he causeth him to seize upon *Christopher* and *Sergius* the Popes two Secretaries in the presence of *Stephen*, whom accusing of supposed crimes, he infamously hanged, their greatest offence being for favouring the *French*; yea he proceeded to banish all the Citizens of *Rome* who were noted to be of the *French* Faction, resolving to be Master of *Rome* in spite of the Pope. *Stephen* observing the

falshood

fallhood of the *Lombards*, flies again to *Charlemagne* for help, who resolving to assist him, *Didier* had so wrought with *Caroleman* his Brother that he found means to hinder him, by raising a dangerous War in *Guienne*.

Though the County of *Guienne* depended on the Crown of *France*, yet many Rebellions happened by the Practices of the Noblemen, who abusing the bounty of the *French* Kings that allowed them their ancient Priviledges, were ambitious to be absolute Sovereigns themselves, and to cast off their dependance upon *France*; *Hunalt* at this time was the principal Person in this Country, whom *Caroloman* finding to be very desirous of being a Duke, or Prince, resolves to imploy him against his Brother *Charles*, *Hunalt* not doubting but to have credit enough with the People to make himself absolute if he were favoured by one of the Kings of *France* against the other; *Guienne* was part of *Charlemagnes* Territories, against whom *Hunalt* designs to make open War, but though the countenance of *Caroloman* might do much, yet the Wisdom and Courage of *Charles* prevailed more for understanding his brothers secret practices; he armed so suddenly that he seized several Great Towns and thereby all the Countrey adjoining submitted to him. *Hunalt* finding himself prevented, fled to a Nobleman in that Countrey, called *Leup* his faithful and affectionate Friend, to whom *Charles* instantly sends to deliver *Hunalt* into his Hands, as guilty of High Treason; who, unable to resist, sends him back, with all his Family, to whom *Charles* graciously grants both life and liberty, and pardons *Leup*, and all that obeyed him, thereby ending a dangerous War without blows.

*Caroloman* finding his designs against his brother unsuccessful, takes a Voyage to *Rome* under shew of Devotion, though intending other matters; his Mother *Birthe* accompanying him, was honourably received by *Didier* King of the *Lombards*, who then concluded a Marriage between her Son *Charles* and *Theodora* daughter to *Didier*, one of the greatest enemies of his Sons good fortune; yet *Charlemagne* to please his Mother Married this Wife, though he soon after put her away as disagreeable to his humour and affairs, and likewise on suspicion of incontinency, so that what should have been a cause of love, bred greater hate between these two Princes. *Caroloman* having effected nothing at *Rome*, only discovering his malicious Jealousy, returns into *France*, and soon after dies in the year of our Lord 770. *Charles* being now alone by his brothers death, quietly takes possession of his Dominions, and then marries *Hillegard*, daughter of the Duke of *Sueve* his own Subject, by whom he had three Sons and three daughters:

*Carolmans* Jealousy died not with him, for his Wife *Birthe* impatient of her condition retires with her two Sons to *Didier*, who contrived with the Widow to procure from *Adrian* then Pope a confirmation of her Sons in the Crown of *France*; which the Pope absolutely refused, at which time *Hunalt* forgetful of the mercy of *Charles* comes to *Diaier*, by whom he is received and made General of the Army against the Pope for denying the King of *Lombardy's* request, who having no other weapons but Excommunication, implores the aid of *Charles*, who first sends Ambassadors to *Didier* requiring him to restore what he had taken from the Pope, and to suffer him to live in peace; who insisting upon having

having the Children of *Caroloman* declared Kings of *France*; his demands were thought so unreasonable that the Treaty is broke off, and *Charles* instantly prepares for War, and in a short time gives the *Lombards* two notable defeats; and at length besieges him and all his Forces, in *Pavia*, which was soon surrendred, and *Didier* falls into his hands who was sent Prisoner to *Lyons*, and the Kingdom of the *Lombards* thereby utterly ruined; during the Siege of *Pavia* a Council was held at *Rome* by Pope *Adrian* in favour of *Charlemagne*, and for his merits toward the Church the right to bestow all Benefices in Christendom was said to belong to him.

*Charlemagne* being returned into *France*, *Aldegise* the Son of *Dider* endeavoured to disquiet *Italy* by the aid of the Emperor *Constantine*, and the practices of *Rogand* to whom *Charlemagne* had given *Friuli*, but all these Rebellions were soon suppressd by the diligence of the *French* Governors, and *Rogand* being taken, was beheaded by the Kings Command. But the end of this War was the beginning of another in *Germany*, whereof the *Saxons* were the Chief Authors with the assistance of some of their Neighbours; this War continued thirty three years at divers times; the *Saxons* in *Germany* were at this time Subject to the Crown of *France* under *Martel* and *Pepin* his Son, and the desire of recovering their ancient liberty, but especially of retaining their Pagan Superstition received from their Ancestors, was the chief occasion of these tedious Troubles; for *Charles* zealous for the Christian Faith, endeavoured to oblige them to make profession thereof; upon this Controversy of Religion the *Saxons* made War eight times against him, especially when they found him busied elsewhere, and took *Strasburg*. and several

other Towns then in possession of the *French*; where upon *Charles* calling a Parliament at *Worms*, leavied a great Army, wherewith having vanquished the *Saxons* twice in one Month in the open Field, he reduced them to their ancient Obedience, yet used his Victory with much Modesty and Wisdom, designing rather to shew his Power than his Justice. The Chief Commander among them was one *Widichind*, who being by *Charles* perswaded without any violence to imbrace the Christian Religion, by his means the greatest part of the *Saxons* were brought to the knowledg of the true God, and into Obedience to the *French* Monarchy.

After this, the Zeal for Religion gave some colour of necessity to the Heroical desire of *Charlemagne* to enlarge his Dominions by making War upon the *Saracens*, or *Moors* in *Spain*, who had then conquered a great part thereof, which they divided into distinct Kingdoms; yet all these petty Kings resolved to unite against *Charles* their common Enemy, and to prevent all his designs, they caused one of their Kings called *Ibbunala* to insinuate into his Friendship, and *Charlemagne* pushed on both by him and *Alphonso* (surnamed the Chast) King of *Navar*, and well affected thereto himself, he brings his Forces into *Spain*, and took the Cities of *Pampelona* and *Saragosa*, plundering them and putting all the *Saracens* to the Sword. Encouraged by this success, he marches on relying on his usual Fortune, many small Towns in the way terrified by their example, yielding upon composition; and then giving part of his Army to be commanded by *Milon* his Brother in Law, it happened that near *Bayonne*, *Aigoland* a *Saracen* King took him at such advantage that he defeated him with the loss of forty thousand men,  
*Milon*

Milon himself being slain. Aigoland elevated with this Victory, and Charles being far off, he marches into Gascoign, and besieges Agen, to draw him home for the defence of his own Countrey; who doubting the Fidelity of the Gascoins, makes a speedy return, but so tired that the Troops were altogether unserviceable; which Aigoland being sensible of, sends him a Proposal, That to prevent bloodshed, and the unnecessary destruction of Mankind, and since he understood that Charles would make Peace with them if they would imbrace the Christian Religion, he desired the Tryal of the true Faith might be made only by some few Troops, protesting to yeild to that Religion which should overcome in the Combat; The condition was accepted by Charles, and the Christian Troop vanquished the Saracens; Aigoland hereupon declares himself openly a Christian, but intended nothing less, and takes this occasion to break the Treaty; he finds Charles at his Table eating with the Chief of his Followers, (for Kings used not then to eat alone) and sees twelve poor men in very ragged Cloths near the Nobleman's Table, and demanding who those miserable Creatures were that fed by themselves, was told, They were the Messengers of God, who replied Sure your God is very poor himself, since his Messengers are so very mean and contemptible; and thereupon takes occasion to retire.

Charlemagne resolving to be revenged for this bold affront of the Saracen, raises an Army of an hundred and thirty thousand men, wherewith he defeated Aigolands Forces at Fampelona, and carried away the head of this prophane King as a Trophy of his Victory; and afterward utterly defeated the remainder of his Forces; the Saracens again Mustering a new Army, Rowland Nephew to Charles

marches against them with only twenty thousand men, and being suddenly set upon in his passage over the *Pyrenean* Mountains, he is over-powered with numbers, and retiring himself apart for some refreshment, he there perishes for thirst, by reason of the long and painful Combat he had endured; yet not without revenge, for he killed *Marseilles* one of their Kings with his own hand. *Charlemagne* advertised of this unexpected loss, returns suddenly and takes revenge on the *Saracens*, killing a vast number of them, and building Tombs for *Rowland* and those other valiant Commanders who died in the Bed of Honour; and his other urgent Affairs in *France* requiring his presence he returned thither; that the War in *Spain* ended with little success, having disturbed *Charles* at divers times for fourteen years past.

At his return from *Spain*, *Charlemagne* finds occasion to exercise his Valour first in *Italy* where *Aldegise* the Son of *Didier* again attempted to settle himself, but was soon suppressed with much loss to the *Lombard* Rebels. The like occasion bred a War in *Germany*; for King *Taslon* Son in Law to *Didier*, by his Wives persuasions endeavours to shake off the Yoke and flies to Arms, engaging the *Huns*, and other Nations against *Charlemagne*, who suppressed them with such happy success, that *Taslon* being Vanquished, and found guilty of Treason and Rebellion, was according to the *Salique* Law condemned to lose his Estate, whereby the Kingdom of *Bavaria* ended, and was incorporated into the Crown of *France*. The *Huns* (from whom the *Hungarians* are derived) together with the *Danes*, *Westphalians* and divers other Nations who were united in this War against *Charles*, were all brought under

his Obedience, their Countries containing *Hungary, Valachia, Bohemia, Transilvania, Denmark and Poland*; thus the *French Monarchy* grew great by the happy Valour of *Charlemagne*; *France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Hungary* made the *Roman Empire* in the West, and *Charles* being Master of these goodly Provinces, was in effect Emperor thereof, and wanted only the Title, which he obtained by this means.

*Leo* being then Pope of *Rome*, a strange sedition was raised against him by *Silvester* and *Campul*, men of great credit in the Court of *Rome*, who in a Solemn procession seize upon the Pope before *St. Lawrence Church*, they stript him of his Pontifical robes, throw him to the ground, tread him under their feet, bruise his face with their fists, and having drawn him ignominiously through the dirt, they throw him into Prison; but he continued not long there being freed by a Groom of his Chamber, and recovering *St. Peters Church*, he intreats *Vingise Duke of Spoleto* to free him from this miserable Captivity, who presently marching to *Rome*, carried him thence to *Spoleto*; from whence he goes with all speed to *France* to *Charles* whom he found engaged in many troubles, who yet neglected all other affairs to assist *Leo* in this his great necessity; and marching to *Rome* with a potent Army, he speedily pacifies all disturbances, and punishes the Popes Enemies according to Law; *Leo* being thus put into possession of his Sovereignty, declares *Charles* to be Emperor of the West, which with the price of his blood lost in opposing the furious incursions of barbarous Nations he had valiantly gotten possession of, and accordingly Crowns him Emperor with the full consent of the *Roman People* who assisted at his,

Coronation, crying with one general voice, *All happiness, long life and Victory to Charles Augustus Crowned the Great and Peaceable Emperor of the Romans, always happy and victorious*; This was performed in the year of our Lord 800. *Italy* having for thirty years past suffered horrible Confusions without Emperor, without Laws, and without order.

The Seat of the *Roman Empire* since *Constantine* the Great remained at *Constantinople* a City of *Thrace*, convenient for the guard of the *Eastern Provinces*; all the West being full of strangers, who having expelled the *Roman Name* and Authority, the force of the Empire remained in the East, where the State was in a strange confusion by fatal differences; *Constantine* Son to *Leo* the Fourth was then Emperor, who (together with the Empire) was governed from his infancy by *Irene* his Mother; at this time there was great division in the East about Images, which had already continued eighty years, the Bishops would needs bring them into the Christian Church, but were always opposed by *Constantines* Predecessors; but the Empress having assembled a Council at *Nice*, it was there decreed by her consent and earnest desire, that Images should be planted in Christian Churches for Devotion; *Charlemagne* did not approve of this decree, but writ, or caused to be written a small Treatise against this Council, to be seen at this day, and called, *A Treatise of Charlemagne's touching Images against the Greek Synod*.

The present Emperor *Constantine* retained the hereditary hatred of his Father and Grand-Father against them, so that being now of age, and in possession of the Empire, he dissannulled all those new decrees, and caused Images in all places to be beaten down.

down, yet he still shewed respect to his Mother, allowing her great part of her former Authority, which occasioned an horrible Tragedy to follow, for being enraged both for his crossing her new opinion about Images, and for the loss of part of her power, She resolves to dispossess him of the Empire, and having corrupted the Chief Officers with her Sons Money, she seized on him, put out his eyes, sent him into banishment, where he soon after died for grief, and took possession of the Empire for her self.

These unnatural Tragedies were acted in the East, while *Charlemagne* by his great Valour erected an Empire in the West; after *Constantines* death, *Irene* sent to *Charles* to excuse her self, disowning the Murther, and charging it on some who had done it without her command; and likewise treated with him, about Marrying her, his Empress being lately dead, promising to consent he should be declared Emperor of the East, and that she would resign up all her power to him, but *Charlemagne* would not accept thereof; the Nobility and People after this, had such a publick detestation of her, the Murthers of her own Child, that having suffered her three years, *Nicephorus* a Nobleman of *Greece*, assisted by the Chief of the Court, and with the consent of the people makes himself Emperor, and only Banishes *Irene*. He afterwards Treats and Compounds with *Charles*, that the Empire of the East continuing under his Command, that of the West should remain to *Charlemagne*, which being confirm'd by the general assent of the *Greeks*, the Empire was divided into the East and West; that of the West began with *Charlemagne*, and remain'd in his Family while they continued Virtuous, and was

afterward removed to the Princes of *Germany*, who acknowledge the *German* Original of *Charlemagne*, he being born at *Worms*, Crowned at *Spire*, and buried at *Aix*, all Cities of *Germany*.

*Charles* lived fifteen years after he had united the *Roman* Empire to the *French* Monarchy; *Grimald* Duke of *Benevent* after endeavoured to disturb *Italy* for the *Lombards*, but was timely prevented; and about the same time the War in *Saxony* was renewed, being always prone to Rebellion, and likewise that against the *Huns*, *Bobemians*, *Sclavonians* and *Saracens*; As likewise a dangerous War against the *Venetians*, by whom the Emperor and his *Frenchmen* received a severe check, and had reason to glory that among all the People of *Italy* subdued by *Charlemagne*, they remain'd unvanquished, and were able to oppose themselves against him. At length all things being quieted, and *Charles* finding himself old and broken with cares, and that his three Sons were Wise, Valiant, and Obedient, he resolved to divide his Empire amongst them; to *Pepin* he gave *Italy*; to *Charles*, *Germany* and the Neighbour Countreys, keeping *Lewis* his Eldest Son at home to inherit the Kingdom of *France*; but in a short time after, his two Sons *Charles* and *Pepin* the best supports of the Empire and true Inheriters of their Fathers Valor, both died, leaving *Lewis* their Brother with large Territories, and mean Virtues, to succeed in so great an Estate. *Charlemagne* seeming hereby deprived of his two Arms, his Enemies the *Saracens* in *Spain*, and the *Sclavonians* and *Normans* in the North rose in Rebellion against him, but as old and broken as he was, he vanquish't them all and reduced them again to Obedience. And his Affairs being thereby again settled, his mind now worn

out with the toils and difficulties of his whole Life, required nothing but rest, and being well instructed in Religion, and knowing how necessary it was that those who taught others should be well qualified themselves both in Doctrine and Manners, he called five Councils for Reforming and Governing the Church, and likewise a great Council at *Frankford* of the Bishops of *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, which he himself honoured with his presence, where by general consent, the false *Synod* of the *Greeks*, untruly called the Seventh, was condemned and rejected by all the Bishops who subscribed to the condemnation. After this a new accident called *Charles* again to arms. *Alphonso* King of *Navar*, (surnamed the *Chast* for his singular temperance) sends to him, that now there was opportunity utterly to root the *Saracens* out of *Spain*. *Charles* extremely desirous to finish this work, raises an Army and marches thither; but though *Alphonso* meant sincerely, the Chief of his Court (who feared the Forces of *Charles* no less than the *Saracens*, doubting to be deprived of their Governments by a new Master) created so many difficulties and dangers, that he was obliged to return into *France* without doing any thing considerable, and so concluded all his Enterprizes, embracing the care of Religion as a Subject only fit for the remainder of his days; he was Sixty eight years old when he left the Wars and spent three whole years in his Closet, reading the Bible, and the Books of St. *Augustine* whom he admired above all the Doctors of the Church; he resided at *Paris* to have frequent conference with the Learned; where he erected a famous University, supplied with learned men, and enriched with great Privileges.

Thus *Charlemagne* spent three years happily, only in the care of his Soul, leaving an excellent example to Princes to moderate their greatness with piety, and in the full enjoyment of Temporal things not to forget eternal, nor their departure out of this life; then foretelling the time of his Death, he made his Will, leaving *Lewis* his Son sole Heir of his mighty Dominions, and causing him to be Crowned by the General consent of the Estates, where himself being present, after having made a long and fervent prayer prostrate before God, with his dear *Lewis*, he put the Crown upon his head, and said thus to him.

*My Dear Son, It is to day that I die to the Empires of the World, and that Heaven seems to make me be born again in your Person; if you will Reign happily, fear God, who is the foundation of Empires, and the Sovereign Father of all Dominions; keep his commandments, and cause them to be observed with inviolable fidelity; take the care and protection of Religion and Gods Church into your hands; love your Sisters, render your self good and officious to your kindred; Honour Gods Ministers, cherish tenderly your Subjects as your Children, and be continually the Comforter and Protector of the Poor. Chastise the vicious, and recompence men of merit; Establish Governors, Judges and Officers that are capable and without reproach, and when you have chosen them, do not deprive them of their charges without very just cause. Serve first of all for an Example to all the World, and lead before God and man an irreproachable life.*

After this Action, he survived about a year longer imploy'd in all kind of Religious Exercises, and then falling sick, continued so only eight days and died in the 71 year of his age, and the 47 of his

Reign.

Reign, including the 15 years of his Empire, and in the year of our Lord 814; His Corps was exposed in publick. cloathed like a King with a Sword, and the Gospel lying by him, which he had so gloriously defended; He was buried with a Stately magnificence in the Church of *Aix* in a Chappel himself had built. He was one of the greatest Princes of the Age; His Virtue may be a pattern for Princes, and his Fortune the Subject of their wishes. The greatness of his Monarchy is admirable, for he quietly enjoy'd all *France*, *Germany*, most part of *Hungary*, all *Italy* and part of *Spain*; yet his Virtues were greater than his Empire, his Clemency, Wisdom, Courage, Learning (even in the Holy Scriptures) his Vigilance, Magnanimity and singular Conduct, deserve Immortal Praise. He was universally lamented by all the World, as the Father of the Universe, and the Singular Ornament of Christianity, and truly merited the name of one of the Worthies of the World.

---

God.

# Godfrey of Bullen,



**G**odfrey a Worthies Name doth well deserve  
 Whom for his Valour, All might wish to serve,  
 He for recovery of the *Holy-land*  
 The *Turks* and *Infidels* did oft withstand,  
 Whereby at length he won *Jerusalem*,  
 That had a long time been enslav'd by them,  
 In which he so much Courage made appear,  
 The Christian Princes with one voice declare  
 That he alone shall be *Jerusalems* King,  
 And th' richest Spoils they freely to him bring,  
 Which Honour, all Men since him justly give.  
 And 'mong the Great his Fame shall ever live.

About

**A**Bout the year of our Lord 637. the *Arabian Saracens* under their Caliphs the Successors of *Mahomet* Conquered all upper *Asia* and *Egypt*, and did likewise possess *Palestine* or the *Holy Land*; after which the *Turks* seizing on it, did by their Revolt establish a new Empire in *Asia*, being originally descended from that part of *Sarmatia* in *Asia* which lies between Mount *Caucasus*, the River *Tanai*, the Lake of *Meotis*, and the *Caspian Sea*, who disliking their old habitations, divided themselves to search for new Countreys, and advanced by degrees Westward to the very banks of the River *Danubius*; Reducing likewise the Empire of *Persia*, and many other large Kingdoms and Provinces; *Palestine* and the City of *Jerusalem* groaning under *Turkish* servitude, several Christian Princes were inflamed by the Zeal of those times to undertake the Conquest and deliverance of the *Holy Land*, being much incited thereto by the warm solicitations of one *Peter* a *French Hermite*, who going among a great number of Pilgrims which continually resorted thither from all the Western part of the World, arrived there about the year 1093. and being of a brisk temper, he was informed by the Patriarch *Simon* of the miserable slavery of those Countries, who thereupon resolved to make it his business to ingage the Christian Princes to unite for their deliverance, having received Letters from the Patriarch according to his own desire to that purpose, and then imbarquing with the first ship, in few days he safely arrived at the Port of *Bari*, from whence he proceeds to the Court of the then Pope *Urban* the second, a *Frenchman*, and having delivered him the Letters from the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, he gave him a full account of his Commission; the Pope allowed

lowed him a favourable reception, and being before well affected to the business, he told *Peter*, that he would imploy all the Interest he had in Heaven and Earth, his Forces, his Revenue, his Reputation, and all his Pontifical Authority to form a *Holy League* of all the Western Princes for opposing the Infidels who so cruelly tyrannized over the Christians of the East; advising *Peter* in the mean time to endeavour to dispose the minds of the People in all the Countries of *Europe*, by publishing to them what he had with so much Zeal and passion related to him

*Peter* by the Popes command applied himself to this Affair in all places, and in less than one year by treating and preaching with most of the Princes and People of Christendom, he ingaged them with a vehement impatience to desire the consummating this League, and to have a share in the glory of redeeming the *Holy Land*; *Urban* having information of the success of this wondrous man; and being at the same time solicited thereto by *Alexis Comenius* the Greek Emperor, he thereupon Summons a Council at *Placentia*, where this proposal met with such general approbation, that the Pope over-joyed thereat, cryed out, *It is the will of God*, which words being spoken by him with great Ardency of Spirit, they were after ordered to be the Motto which should be wrought in the Colours and Standards of the Army, and which the Captains and Soldiers should make use of in their Combats against their Enemies, and that they should all likewise wear a Red Cross upon their Right Shoulders, to declare that they had the Honour to serve under him who had overcome all the Enemies of the Cross.

In An. 1096. several Christian Princes had actually engaged themselves in this War, the Chief whereof were *Hugh the Great Earl of Vermandois* and Brother to *Philip the first King of France*, *Robert Duke of Normandy* Son to King *William the Conqueror*, *Robert Earl of Flanders*, *Raymond Earl of Toulouse* and *St. Giles*, *Godfrey of Bullen* Duke of *Lorrain*, with his Brothers *Baldwin* and *Eustace*, *Stephen Earl of Chartres* and *Blois*, *Hugh Earl of St. Paul*, with a very great number of other Lords and Persons of Quality. The first of these Princes who advanced with his Troops towards *Constantinople* was the famous *Godfrey of Bullen*; He was the son of *Eustace* second Earl of *Bullen*, and *Ida* the Sister of *Godfrey of Bessu* Earl of *Ardenne*, *Bullen*, and *Verdun*, and Duke of the lower *Lorrain* and *Brabant*, and from him in a Lineal Descent are derived all the Princes of that fair Dutchy of *Lorrain*. *Godfrey of Bessu* having no Children, made him his Heir, and gave him the Earldom of *Bullen*, which occasioned him to have that Sirname, who by his Heroick Actions hath rendred himself one of the Worthies of the World; he was naturally inclined to all sorts of Virtue, much whereof was owing to his happy education under the exact care of a wise Father and a Mother of extraordinary merit, who with a diligence unusual to her Sex had her self studied, and therefore infused into him all sort of curious Learning; and is said to have predicted the future greatness of her three Sons; for one day as the Earl her Husband demanded of her what she had hid in her lap, being playing with the Children, she very seriously answered, that she had there three Great Princes, one Duke, one King, and one Earl, which was afterwards verified in the admirable Fortunes of these three Princes, for *Godfrey*

*frey* was Duke of *Lorrain* and King of *Jerusalem*; *Baldwin* was King of the same Realm, after *Godfrey*, and Prince of *Edessa*, and *Eustace* whom some say was the elder Brother, was Earl of *Bullen* after the death of his Father; it is likewise related that she had a strange dream before the Birth of Prince *Godfrey*, for the Sun seemed to descend from the Sky and fall into her lap, and she saw her little Son sitting on a Throne in the midst thereof; but this is certain that she used to relate with much pleasure after the Glorious success her Sons had in the *Holy War*, that long before there was any discourse thereof, Prince *Godfrey* used to say, *That he would one day take a Voyage to Jerusalem not for Devotion only as a Pilgrim, but as a Captain and Conqueror at the head of an Army to chase the wicked Infidels from that Holy place.*

After his Uncles death the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth pretending that the Dutchy of the lower *Lorrain* for want of Heirs Male devolved to him, conferred it on his Son *Conrade*, leaving *Godfrey* nothing there but the Marquisate of *Amwerp*; and on the other side *Albert* Earl of *Namur* his kinsman and the Bishop of *Verdun* endeavoured to deprive him of *Bullen* and *Verdun*; so that before he was seventeen years of age he was compelled to an early Valour for recovering his Right; which he did by vanquishing their joint Forces, and conquering Earl *Albert* in a single combat; and then he assisted the Emperor *Henry* in his Wars in *Italy* and *Germany*, though he had injuriously dealt with him, who was at length so much overcome by his extraordinary merit and the considerable services he had performed, that he again put him into possession of *Lorrain*, his Mothers inheritance, which he had detained from him thir-

teen years; and likewise gave him his sister *Adelaida* in marriage.

*Godfrey's* affairs being in so good a Posture, the Voyage for the *Holy Land* was proclaimed, which he imbraced with such earnestness and generosity that he sold almost all his Estate to the Bishops of *Leige* and *Verdun* to raise Forces, so that by an odd adventure the Princes impoverished themselves to serve Jesus Christ, and the Priests enriched themselves with the spoils of these Temporal Princes, chusing rather to make use of that money (which like them they should have employed in this Holy Expedition) to advance their present fortunes, which they saw these Princes so generously part with for the Love of God; *Godfrey* being hereby provided to raise Souldiers, his fame and reputation soon furnished him with military men from all parts, many Princes and Gentlemen, also his Friends serving under him as Volunteers; he was now about thirty five years old, and so excellently qualified both in Person and mind for a Captain and a Souldier, that he obtained an absolute Empire over those Spirits who voluntarily submitted to his conduct. But *Peter* the Hermit addressing himself to him, *Godfrey* perceiving he should be clogged with a multitude of unprofitable people who followed that Priest, and were more like to cause a Famine than give any real assistance, he ordered that they should march under their own Leader, and *Peter* being a Gentleman, who before his turning Hermit, had born arms, the desire of glory induced him to believe that he might lawfully undertake such a military command without affronting the order of Priesthood, or imbracing the World which he had renounced, but he soon found by woful experience what it was to exceed the Bounds of his

his Profession, for his Soldiers in their march living upon free Quarter, were most of them knockt on the head by the Inhabitants before they got to *Constantinople*.

In *August 1096*. Godfrey with an Army of ten thousand Horse, and seventy thousand Foot well appointed, and attended with many Princes and Nobles of the first Quality, marched into *Germany*, and passing over the vast Countries of *Bulgaria*, he at length arrived at *Philippolis* in *Thracia*, where some differences with *Alexis* the Greek Emperor being composed, he at length came to *Constantinople*, whither the rest of the Christian Princes and their Forces following soon after, it was resolved first to Besiege *Nice* the Capital City of *Byzania*, and Duke Godfrey advancing before as far as *Nicomedia*, and having levelled the ways over the Mountains from that Town to *Nice*, they invested that place. *May 16*. Godfrey with his Brother *Baldwin* took the Right hand over against the Principal Gate of the City where it was most strongly Fortified. *May 24*. A general Assault was given upon several Quarters at once, and the Combat was continued all day till night parted them, and the next morning again renewed with extraordinary fury though without effect, the Besieged being not only gallant men, but in hourly expectation of relief from *Soliman* the Turkish Emperor, to whom they had dispatcht an Express to inform him of their condition, and the *Sultans* Letters in Answer to them, whereby he assured them of certain relief the next morning, being intercepted by the Christians they accordingly made Provision to receive him; the *Turks* early in the morning descended from the Mountains, and dividing into two great Bodies, one of them assaulted

ed *Godfrey's* Quarter which lay next to that of *Raymond* Earl of *Flanders*, but were received by both these Princes with so much vigor, that they were presently put into disorder, and forced to a hasty flight; yet the Besieged continued to make an obstinate defence, among whom there was one Valiant Turk, who for his great Bulk and extraordinary Strength seem'd a Giant, that defended one of the Towers which were assaulted by Count *Raymond*; he had been often repulsed but still renewed the Attack, making terrible havock among the Christians, and intollerably insulting over those who fell under his Arms, and exposing himself naked to a vast number of Arrows that were shot at him, he with both his hands fell to throwing down Stones of a prodigious bigness upon those who attempted to undermine the Wall, though he had above twenty Arrows sticking in his Breast, and looked as if he were bristled with them; *Godfrey* coming from his own Quarter, and unable to endure this insolence of a Barbarian, with a well placed Arrow shot him through the very Heart, and tumbled him dead into the Ditch; thus the bravest man of the *Turks* seem'd to stay to receive an honourable death from the hand of the gallantest of the Christians; soon after *Solyman* having made another fruitless attempt to relieve them, the Besieged delivered up the City by Treaty to the Christians.

The Princes, not to lose the season of the year, marched immediately from thence toward *Syri*, and for convenience of Forrage they separated into two Bodies, that part under the Earl of *Flanders* and the Duke of *Normandy* taking the left, and *Godfrey* the right hand, but yet without distancing the Armies above two miles asunder; the Duke of *Normandy* had

had not marched far, when they had notice that *Solyman* with three hundred and sixty thousand *Turks* and *Persians*, all Horie, with an infinite number of *Arabians* intended to surprize and surround the Christians the next morning; who instantly sent to advertise Duke *Godfrey* of their danger, who again joining the Army, the Princes encouraged their Souldiers telling them, *That they were the same Enemies they had oft before vanquished at Nice, and that in fighting valiantly against these wicked Infidels, if they died they might be certain of eternal happyness*; And then drawing their Swords they cryed out, *It is the will of God*, which words the whole Army repeated with such a terrible Harmony, the Vallies, Rocks, and Mountains shook with the dreadful Eccho; and thereupon, presently engaging, by the Conduct of *Godfrey* and *Raymond* who ran full speed upon the *Turks* with their *European Lances*, which they had neither Shields nor Breft-plates to oppose, they were overthrown horse and man, and the *Arabs* not enduring a charge hand to hand, fearing to be surrounded, began to betake themselves to flight, which caused such fear and disorder in the whole Army, that it put them in a moment to a general rout, and the Christians obtained a compleat Victory, with a Prodigious quantiry of booty and plunder which they found in the *Turkish Camp*, and then marching forward toward *Syria* they arrived about *Antioch* in *Pisidia* which surrendered to them without resistance, as did most of the other Cities in their passage.

Whilst the Army refreshed themselves in *Pisidia* after such Toyls and hardships, Prince *Godfrey* had like to have been lost by a strange accident, which however redounded in conclusion much to the honour of this Prince, advancing his Reputation, Courage

rage and Nobleness which appeared even to admiration upon this dangerous occasion ; for one day entering alone on Horseback into a Wood, he heard the voice of a man who cryed out for help with all his power, and advancing to the place from whence the noise came, he perceived it was a poor Souldier, who coming to cut Wood was running almost quite out of breath round a great Tree to save himself from the merciless Jaws of a monstrous and furious Bear which was just ready to seize upon him ; *Godfrey* transported with Courage and Charity spurred on his Horse with his Sword in his hand toward the cruel Beast, who forsaking the Souldier, with inflamed eyes, gaping Jaws, and the terrible Claws of her two fore Paws, advanced toward him, and raising her self upon her hinder feet to throw her self upon the Horse, she was affrighted with the Sword, and to avoyd the blow fell sideling, but so that Horse and man fell over her, and she catcht hold of the Dukes Coat to draw him toward her, but *Godfrey* nimbly recovering his fall, and seizing on her left paw which she thrust out to lay hold of him, he ran his Sword up to the hilt in the Belly of this monstrous enemy, when one of his Gentlemen coming in at the noise dispatcht the Beast already overthrown with the terrible blow she had received ; But *Godfrey* in drawing his Sword from between his legs after his fall, having given himself a cruel wound in his Thigh, which during the heat of the combat he did not perceive, he had lost so much blood, that after he began to cool, he suddenly sunk down in a Swoon ; this accident though it proved not dangerous, spread a mighty Consternation through the whole Army as if all had been lost, so much confidence and authority they placed in his Valor and

and Judgment, especially since the last battle where he gained the Christians a glorious Victory out of the hands of the Infidels, who were just ready to ruin them.

The Christians having conquered *Cilicia* and great part of *Armenia*, they next besieged the City of *Antioch*, and having lain some time before it, two Fleets from *Genoa*, and *Pisa* arrived very fortunately at the Port of St. *Simeon* with all sorts of Provisions, which were very welcom after a five months Siege, the news whereof no sooner arrived at the Camp, but the Souldiers ran thither in Shoals to furnish themselves with what they wanted. The *Turks* who continually watched for all advantages, laid an Ambuscade of four thousand men that secretly sallied out of the Town, who meeting with the Souldiers in their return without Order or Arms, but only their Swords, and loaden with Provisions, they fell upon them, and obliged them to fly to Mountains, leaving all their Provisions, and a thousand of their Companions dead upon the place.

*Godfrey* soon advertized of this disaster, took a strong Party resolving immediately to charge the *Turks* whom he doubted not to find in sufficient disorder upon Joy of their Victory; the Governor of *Antioch* having from one of the Towers of his Castle observed this motion of the Christians, was in much pain for the safe return of his men, and therefore commanded the greatest part of his Army to sally out of the City for their relief; *Godfrey* marched on slowly, having notice that the Conquerors, having joined the Troops of the Town, drew near loaden with their booty, then drawing his Sword and turning to his men, after he had lookt fiercely toward the Enemy, he cryed, Follow me, it is the will of

of God ; Ordering them only to use their Swords without either Lances or Arrows, so that with their Swords drawn and their Bucklers they made a kind of Penthouse against the Arrows of the *Turks*, who being thereby put out of their usual way of fighting, the Service of their Bows being taken from them, they presently recoiled upon their assistants, and being incumbered with Spoils, the Christians fell into the midst of them, and on all hands made a most horrible slaughter of these miserable wretches, so that they were totally routed, some flying to the mountains, others toward the City, not dreaming that the Gate was shut against them; *Godfrey* to prevent their return into the Town, flew like lightning among his enemies, there was no blow of his terrible Sword which drew not a dreadful death with it, so that he filled all with Horror, Blood and Terror, which way soever he turned himself, and the other Princes finding the Enemies stopt by *Godfreys* Squadron, made a most woful destruction among them, and their lamentable cries at length obliged the Governor to open the Gates, and receive the small remainder into *Antiock*.

One of the Principal *Turks* of a Stature much exceeding others, transported with fury to observe that *Godfrey* killed all who came within the reach of his terrible Sword, he ran up to him foaming with rage, and with his broad Sword discharged so terrible a blow on the Duke, that he split his Shield in two pieces which he had opposed to secure his head; when *Godfrey* raising himself upon his Stirrups, gave him such a furious stroke, that his Sword falling on his right Shoulder passed quite through his Breast to his left side, and made that half

half of his Body tumble to the ground, while the other remaining in the Saddle was carried by the Horse quite through the Town, making such a fearful spectacle as struck Consternation and Horror in all the beholders; night coming on the Defendants throwing whole showers of Arrows from the Walls, hindered the further pursuit of the Victory; the Christians lost above a thousand men, but it is almost impossible to count the loss of the *Turks*, which was so great that they partly stopped the River with their dead Bodies.

After this great Victory the Besieged were more closely blocked up, and some time after *Antioch* was surprized by Stratagem by the Christian Princes; which was followed by another great Victory wherein the Enemy lost an hundred thousand Horse, and an incredible number of Foot. And then the Princes assembled to consult concerning the principal Enterprize, which was that of *Jerusalem*, during which *Godfrey*, or *Geoffry de la Tour*, going out upon a party as he frequently did, he heard the terrible roaring of a Lion, who seemed rather to cry out for some dreadful mishap befallen him, than in following the Prey to devour it, and without a moments deliberation he broke away from those that would have held him, toward the next Wood, and ran directly to the noise, where he saw a horrible Serpent of prodigious magnitude, who having wound himself about the Legs of a Lion, had prevented him from defending himself, and darted many blows at him with his Tongue to kill him with his Poyson; who thereupon struck the Serpent such a blow with his Sword, that he killed him without hurting the Lion, and after that cut the wreaths of the Serpent wherewith he was intrangled; when the

the poor Lion saw himself at liberty, he came in the most expressive manner, and with the greatest submission to render thanks to his deliverer, couching down and licking his Feet, and afterward would never forsake him, but followed him like a faithful Dog without offending any but his Enemies, upon whom by a sign given he would be sure to fall, and was always with him in the Combat and Chase and never failed to provide Venison for his Master; a marvellous instance of natural gratitude, and a reproach to Mankind, who oft prove ingrateful to their Benefactors though indued with all the force of reason.

The Christians now marching with all speed toward *Jerusalem*, took *Rama* in their way and then marching to *Emas* about two Leagues and an half from *Jerusalem*, they from thence had a fair prospect of the lofty Towers of the *Holy City* which filled the hearts of the Princes, Officers, Souldiers, and the whole Troop of Pilgrims with great Joy, and then coming up to it, that they might avoyd a tedious seige, like that of *Anti-ch*, it was resolved to attack the place by main force, though those within were more numerous than the Christian Army who were not above Twenty Thousand Foot and fifteen Hundred Horse, the rest of that vast number of three Hundred Thousand men who came into *Asia*, being either dead with diseases, or slain in the several encounters; the Christians therefore coming up close to the Walls, raised up their scaling Ladders and mounted to the top, from whence with much courage they threw themselves into the Town, where they desperately fought hand to hand with the *Saracens*, who were amazed at this more than heroick boldness, and no doubt if they had had more

Ladders *Jerusalem* had been that day taken, but since one Ladder could mount a very few men, a Retreat was founded after having lost a great many brave Souldiers in that rash attempt, who yet sold their Lives so dear, that twice as many of the *Saracens* fell with them.

Duke *Godfrey* concerned at this miscarriage, resolved for the future to assault the Town with proper Engines of War, which he managed with such extraordinary success, that making a great breach in the Walls, he threw himself into the Town with such admirable courage, that the other Princes following him, they in short time all entered and took full possession, putting all the Infidels to the Sword, and killing the very Children in the Arms of their Mothers, thereby if it were possible to extinguish the whole race of *Turks*. In short a most terrible vengeance was taken upon them, and the Houses being plundered the whole Army found themselves enriched beyond imagination; the richest Booty was found in the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence was taken an inestimable Treasure of Gold, Silver and Jewels, which the Princes generously presented Duke *Godfrey* as the Person to whose only courage and conduct it was due.

Eight days after this happy conquest the Princes and Lords assembled to re-establish the ancient Government of *Jerusalem* by giving it a King; divers were proposed, and it was offered to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* Son to *William* the Conqueror, but he declining to return home as soon as possible, declined it, telling the Assembly, That it was most evident they ought to chuse that Person whose Piety, Modesty, Prudence Justice, Valour and Success had appeared in many occasions; that Person whose Strength of Age, Body, Nobility,

Hollity, Greatness and Majesty, worthy of an Empire, compared to him among the greatest Princes that ever were, and his Lords (and he) with these extraordinary qualities render themselves so conspicuous in the Person who possess them, that it may seem unbecomingly to name him, and God himself seems to have ordained him in giving him these surpassing advantages above the rest of mankind, whom he hath chosen like a second David to be King of Jerusalem: It is the illustrious Godfrey of Bullen Duke of Lorrain, whom the Prince had no sooner named but the whole Assembly interrupted him, crying out with the same mind and voice, Godfrey, Godfrey, long live Godfrey the most puissant and pious King of Jerusalem; and notwithstanding all the resistance of that modest Prince, he was obliged to consent to the Election which seemed confirmed to him by Divine approbation; and the very same day he was conducted to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and there proclaimed King amidst the acclamations of the whole Army, and all the Christians of the Country who came flocking in to inhabit the City of Jerusalem; He was there presented with a Royal Crown richly adorned with Pearls and precious Stones which he absolutely refused with this Zealous answer.

Why should I bear the name of a King in a place where my Saviour hath been crowned with reproaches? Should I take the Scepter in my hand, where he hath taken the Cross upon his Shoulders? Should I suffer a Crown of Gold upon my head where he hath received a Crown of Thorns? Sure I should then hold my self for vanquished if such a vanity should be victorious over my heart. It is God that hath inspired us with these designs; it is he that hath conducted and crowned us with success, I pretend therefore to no other honours, than to lay all honours at

*the feet of the Cross of Christ.* But though he would not take upon himself the name of King, yet it was constantly given him, as all Historians of that time and Posterity have ever since done to this very day, and certainly never any King better deserved to wear that glorious Title which he adorned with so many Royal Actions.

The *Sultan of Egypt* coming too late to relieve *Jerusalem*, advanced now with a formidable Army to besiege it, against whom *Godfrey* and his Souldiers marched with much courage and resolution, over whom they obtained an intire Victory, with richer pillage than any time before in the whole War, the Enemy losing thirty thousand upon the place and as many more in the pursuit. After this Battle the Printes and great Lords who followed them believing they had fully accomplished their vow of recovering the Holy Land, took their leaves of King *Godfrey* to return to their respective Countries, leaving him only three hundred Horse and about two thousand Foot, with which few Troops the King to enlarge the Frontiers of his new Kingdom, conquered the places which were yet untaken round about *Jerusalem*; and now after so many Toils being fallen sick he caused himself to be removed to the City, where *July 8. 1100.* In the fortieth year of his Age, and the first of his Reign he rendred his glorious Soul into the hands of his Almighty Redeemer by a most Religious death, (his brother *Baldwin* succeeding K. of *Jerusalem* in his stead) He was a Prince in whom all Vertues, Christian, Civil and Military met in the highest point of humane perfection without mixture of any default, so hat it will remain difficult to find another like him to whom without Flattery the same praises may be given, and which induced future Ages to bestow on him the honourable Title of one of the *Worthies of the World.*

*A Catalogue of Books Printed for Nath. Crouch at  
the Bell in the Poultrey, near Cheapside.*

1. **E** NGLAND'S Monarchs: Or, A Relation of the most remarkable Transactions from *Julius Cæsar*; adorned with Poems, and the Picture of every Monarch, from K. Will. the Conqueror to this time. With a List of the Nobility, Knights of the Garter, the number of the Lords and Commons in both Houses of Parliament; and many other useful particulars. Price one shilling.
2. **T** H E History of the House of Orange: Or, a Relation of the Magnanimous Achievements of His Majesties Predecessors, and his own Heroick Actions, with the History of K. *William* and *Q. Mary*, and of the most remarkable passages to this time. By R. B. Price one shilling.
3. **T** H E History of the two late Kings, Charles II. And James II. And of the most observable passages, during their Reigns; with the secret French and Popish Intrigues in those times. Pr. 1s.
4. **T** H E History of Oliver Cromwel, being an Impartial Account of all the Battels, Sieges, and Militarh Achievements, wherein he was engaged, and of his Civil Administrations, till his Death By R. B. Pc. 1s.
5. **T** H E Wars in England, Scotland and Ireland, an Account of all the remarkable Transactions, in the Reign of K. Charles, to 1660. The Trval of K. Charles I. And his last Speech; with Pictures of several Accidents. Pr. 1s.
6. **H** I S T O R I C A L Remarks of the Antient and Present State of London and Westminster, shewing the Gates, Bridges, Churches, Rivers, Halls, Hospitals, Schools, Inns of Courts, Priviledges thereof; with the remarkable Accidents, as

*Books Printed for,*

to Wars, Fires; Plagues, &c. for above 900 years past: Pr. 1s.

7. **A**dmirable Curiosities, Rarities and Wonders in England, Scotland, and Ireland; or an account of many remarkable persons and places: and of the Battles, Sieges, Earthquakes, Tempests, Thunders, &c. For many hundred years past: with the Natural and Artificial Rarities in every County, and several Sculptures. Pr. 1s.

8. **T**HE History of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and of all the remarkable Transactions, in that Nation during the Reign of 72. Kings and Queens to the 7th. year of King William III. Intermixt with variety of strange Accidents, &c. And a List of the present Nobility of that Kingdom. Illustrated with Pictures. Pr. 1s.

9. **T**HE History of Ireland, and of the Battles, Sieges and other memorable Passages during the late Wars there, till its entire Reduction by K. William III. To which is prefixed, a relation of the Antient Inhabitants, and first Conquest of that Nation by K. Henry II. The horrid Rebellion in 1641. and the Popish and Arbitrary designs in the last Reigns. Pr. 1s.

10. **T**HE History of the Principality of Wales in three parts: Containing, 1. A brief account of the antient Kings and Princes of Britain and Wales, till the final extinguishing of the Royal British Line. 2. Remarks upon the Lives of all the Princes of Wales of the Royal Families of England, from K. Edward I. to this time, particularly of Edward the Black Prince of Wales, who with 30000 English defeated an Army of 100000 French at Cressly: and at Poitiers with 10000 beat 80000, and took John the French King Prisoner. Also of Henry

*and so'd by Nath. Crouch.*

Henry of Monmouth (afterward K. Henry V.) who with 13000 routed 90000 French, whose Son Henry VI. was Crowned K. of France at Paris. 3. Remarkable Observations on the most memorable Persons and Places in Wales, and of divers considerable Passages for many hundred years past : With the Birth and strange actions of Merlin the famous Welsh Prophet. And the Natural and Artificial Rarities in every County of that Principality. pr. 1s.

11. **T**HE English Empire in America, or a prospect of his Majesties Dominions in the West-Indies, namely, New-found land, New-England, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Eumudas, Barbuda, Anguila, Monserrat, Dominica, St. Vincent, Antego, Mevis or Nevis, St. Christophers, Barbadoes and Jamaica : With their Situation and Product: The Religion and Manners of the Indians, &c To which is prefixed the discovery of this New World, and of the Voyages of Seb. Cabot, Sir M. Frobisher, C. Davis, C. Weymouth, C. Hall, C. Hudson, Sir Tho. Cavendish, the E. of Cumberland, Sir W. Rawleigh and other English Worthies, to divers places therein. With Pictures, Pr. 1s.

12. **A** View of the English Acquisitions in Guinea and the East-Indies : And of the Religion, strange Customs, Beasts, Serpents, Monsters &c. intermixt with pleasant Relations. Pr. 1s.

13. **T**HE English Heroe : Or Sir Francis Drake Revived. Being a full Account of the Voyages, and Adventures, of that Valiant Commander. As, I. His Voyage in 1572. to Nombre de Dios in the West-Indies, where they saw a Pile of Bars of Silver near 70 foot long, 10 foot broad, and 12 foot high. II. His incompassing the whol

*Books Printed for,*

whole World in 1577. In two years and ten months, gaining a vast quantity of Gold and Silver. III. His Voyage into America in 1585. And taking the Towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine. IV. His last Voyage into those Countries in 1595. with his Death and Burial. Revised, Corrected, enlarged, and beautified with Pictures. By R. B. Pr. 1s.

14. **T**WO Journeys to Jerusalem, Containing first, An account of the Travels of two English Pilgrims some years since, and what Accidents befel them in their Journey to Jerusalem, Grand Cairo, Alexandria, &c. II. The Travels of 14 Englishmen in 1669. With the Antiquities, Monuments and Memorable Places mentioned in Scripture. To which are prefixed, Memorable Remarks on the Antient and moderne State of the Jewish Nation. As 1. A Description of the Holy Land, its Situation, Fertility, &c. 2. The several Captivities of the Jews, 3. Probable Conjectures what is become of the Ten Tribes carried Captives by the Assyrians, with divers pertinent Relations pursuant thereto. 4. The State of the Jews since their extermination, with the present condition of Palestine. 5. Of the Septuagint or seventy Jewish Interpreters of the Law of Moses. Together with a Relation of the great Council of the Jews in Hungary, in 1650. To examine the Scriptures concerning Christ. Written By S. B. an Eye-witness. The wonderful delusion of the Jews by a false Christ at Smyrna 1666. The final Extirpation of the Jews out of Persia the same year, and the occasion thereof. The Proceedings between the Jews, and Oliver Cromwel in 1655. The Epistle of Agbarus with our Saviours Answer: Beautified with Pictures Pr. 1s.

15. Extra-

and sold by Nath. Crouch.

15. **E** Extraordinary Adventures of several Famous Men: With the strange changes in the Fortunes of divers Illustrious places and persons ; With Pictures. Pr. 1s.
16. **U** Nparall'd Varieties, or the matchless Actions and Passions of Mankind ; displayed in near 400. notable Instances and Examples, discovering the transcendent Effects, 1. Of Love, Friendship and Gratitude. 2. Of Magnanimity, Courage and Fidelity. 3. Of Chastity, Temperance and Humility: And on the contrary, the Tremendous consequences, 4. Of Hatred, Revenge and Ingratitude. 5. Of Cowardice, Barbarity and Treachery. 6. Of Unchastity, Intemperance and Ambition, Imbellished with Figures. Pr. 1s.
17. **T** H E Kingdom of Darknes: Or, The History of Demons, Witches, Apparitions, and other supernatural Delusions of the Devil. Containing near 80. memorable Relations, Collected from Authors of undoubted Verity. With a Preface obviating the Common Objections of the Sadducees, of the Age, who deny the Being of Spirits, Witches, &c. With Pictures. Pr. 1s.
18. **S** Urprizing Miracles of Nature and Art, in two parts; containing, 1. The Miracles of Nature, or the wonderful Signs, and prodigious Aspects in the Heavens, Earth and Sea ; with an account of the most famous Comets, from the Birth of Christ to this time. 2. The Miracles of Art, describing the most Magnificent Buildings, and other curious Inventions in all Ages, as the seven Wonders of the World, &c. Beautified with Pictures. Pr. 1s.
19. **T** H E General History of Earthquakes: Or, an Account of the most Remarkable Earthquakes,

*Books Printed for,*

quakes, in divers parts of the World, from the Creation, to this time, particularly those lately in Naples, Smyrna, Jamaica, England and Sicily; a Description of the famous Burring Mount *Ætna*, and the dreadful Conflagrations thereof for many Ages. With several other late strange Accidents. Pr. 1s.

20. **M**emorable Accidents and Unheard of Transactions, containing an account of several strange Events: As the Deposing of Tyrants, Lamentable Shipwracks, Dismal Misfortunes, Strategems of War, Perilous Adventures, with other remarkable Occurrences, in several Countries in this first Age. Printed at Brussels in 1691. and Dedicated to K. William, &c, Published in English by R. B. Pr. 1s.

21. **M**artyrs in Flames, or Popery in its true Colours, with the horrid Persecutions of the Pope and Church of Rome, for many hundred's of years past, in Piedmont, Bohemia, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Scotland, Ireland and England; with an abstract of the cruelties in France and Savoy, in 1686, and 1687. and an account of God's Judgments upon Popish Persecutors. Pr. 1s.

22. **D**elights for the Ingenious, in above Fifty Select Emblems, Divine and Moral, curiously Ingraven on Copper Plates, with 50 delightful Poems and Lots, whereby good council may be promoted, by pleasant Recreation; to which is prefixed, A Poem, intituled, Majesty in Misery, or an Imploration of the King of Kings, written by K. Charles 1. with his own hand, in Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, 1648. with a curious Emblem. Collected by R. B. Pr. 2s. 6d.

23. Excellent

*and sold by Nath: Crouch.*

23. **E**Xcellent Contemplations Divine and Moral written by A. L. Capel, with some account of his Life, his Letters to his Lady, and his last Speech. Also the Speeches of D. Hamilton and the E. of Holland, who suffered with him: Pr. 1s.

24. **V**V Inter Evenings Entertainment, in two parts, Containing, 1. Ten Pleasant Relations of many Notable Accidents. 2. Fifty Ingenious Riddles, with Explanations, Observations and Morals upon each. Enlivened with above 60 Pictures, Pr. 1s.

25. **E**Sops Fables in Prose and Verse, the 2d Part, Collected from Antient and Modern Authors, with Pictures and proper Morals to every Fable. Several applicable to the present time. By R. B. Pr. 1s.

26. **T**HE Divine Banquet, or Sacramental Devotions, consisting of Morning and Evening Prayers, Contemplations and Hymns for every day in the Week, in order to a more Solemn Preparation for the worthy Receiving of the Holy Communion, representing the several steps and degrees of the sorrows and sufferings of our blessed Saviour, till he gave up the Ghost: With Resolutions to those objections alledged for the omission of this important duty; and eight Sculptures Pr. 1s.

27. **A** Guide to Eternal Glory: Or, brief Directions to all Christians how to attain Everlasting Salvation: To which are added several other small Tracts. As, Saving Faith discovered in three Heavenly Conferences between our Blessed Saviour, and, 1. A Publican. 2. A Pharisee. 3. A doubting Christian. History improved, or Christian applications of divers remarkable passages in History. Holy Breathings, in several divine Poems, &c. price 1s.

28. Youths

*Books Printed for, &c.*

28. **Y**ouths Divine Pastime; Containing Forty Remarkable Scripture Histories, turned into English Verse. With Forty Pictures proper to each story; delightful for imploying the vacant hours of young persons, with Scripture Hymns upon divers occasions. Pr. 8d.
29. **T**HE Young Man's Calling, or the whole Duty of Youth, in a serious and compassionate Address to all young persons to remember their Creator in the days of their Youth. With Remarks upon the Lives of several excellent young Persons of both Sexes, as well Ancient as Modern, who have been famous for Vertue and Piety in their Generations. With twelve curious Pictures, illustrating the several Histories. Pr. 1s. 6d.
30. **T**HE Vanity of the Life of Man represented in Seven several Stages thereof; with Pictures and Poems exposing the Follies of every Age. Price Eight pence.
31. **A**ntichrist Stormed, or the Church of Rome proved to be Myſtery Babylon the Great Whore, with the Judgments of many Divines, concerning the rise and Ruin of Babylon, proving it will be in this Age, with many strange Predictions relating to these Times. By B. Keach. Pr. 1s.
32. **T**HE Devout Souls Daily Exercise in Prayers, Contemplations and Praises, containing Devotions for Morning, Noon, and Night, for every day in the week; with Prayers before and after the Holy Communion: And likewise for Persons of all conditions, and upon all occasions: With Graces and Thanksgivings before and after Meat. By R. P. D. D. Price bound Six Pence.  
*All printed for Nath. Crouch.*

o  
t  
.  
e  
o-  
r  
s  
s  
o  
ir  
l.

t-  
th  
ry

ne  
eat  
on-  
it  
ons

ay-  
on-  
ght,  
ore  
for  
ons :  
af-  
nce.



4/6

09/7

P H 11 1/2

46 ft edge cut side

Wood bridge on

Embankment

1/2 mile

also

1/2 mile

1/2 mile